1 1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE 2 WESTERN DIVISION 3 ACLU OF TENNESSEE, INC., 4 Intervening Plaintiff, 5 vs. NO. 2:17-cv-02120-JPM-jay6 CITY OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 7 Defendant. 8 9 MODIFICATION HEARING 10 BEFORE THE 11 HONORABLE JON PHIPPS McCALLA 12 (via Zoom Videoconference) 13 June 19, 2020 14 15 Day 3 of 4 16 17 18 19 20 CATHERINE J. PHILLIPS, FAPR, RMR, CMRS, FPR OFFICIAL REPORTER 21 FOURTH FLOOR FEDERAL BUILDING MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38103 22 23 24 25 UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT

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4 1 Friday 2 June 19, 2020 3 The Modification Hearing in this case began on this 4 date, Friday, June 19, 2020, at 9:00 a.m., when and where 5 6 evidence was introduced and proceedings were had as follows: 7 8 9 10 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sample will open 11 court. 12 THE CLERK: This Honorable United States District 13 Court's now in session pursuant to adjournment. Presiding is 14 the Honorable Jon Phipps McCalla. God save the United States 15 and this Honorable Court. 16 THE COURT: All right. We're ready to proceed. 17 And, Director, we're going to -- Ms. Silk is 18 going to proceed with the examination, I believe -- well, I'm 19 I'm not sure who is right now. not sure. 20 COURT STAFF: Her microphone is not on, Judge. 21 THE COURT: Counsel may proceed when you're 22 ready. We need to make sure we're not muted. 23 Mr. Castelli, can you hear me? 24 MR. CASTELLI: I can hear you, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Okay. I was making sure everybody is UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT

5 1 ready. 2 All right. And, Director, are you all set? 3 He's muted right now. They have to answer the invitation. 4 THE CLERK: 5 THE COURT: You have to answer the invitation on 6 your computer and that will allow us to hear you. 7 Try that one more time. Somebody's working on it 8 for the Director right now. 9 And, Ms. Silk, can we hear you okay? 10 COURT STAFF: She needs to do the same thing. 11 THE COURT: Yes, we have some people who need to 12 answer their invitation. I think it's connecting now. 13 Ms. Silk, can you hear us now? 14 MS. SILK: Yes, Your Honor. Can you hear me? 15 THE COURT: Yes. We're fine. I think there may 16 have been a few invitations that still need to be replied to. 17 Mr. Castelli, you're okay; right? 18 MR. CASTELLI: I'm fine, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MS. SILK: Your Honor, we are in a conference 21 room and we're connecting via phone. So we need Mr. Sample 22 to unmute our phone line and then we'll all talk through 23 that. 24 THE CLERK: It's the 577 number. 25 MS. SILK: It's the 901-577 number.

THE COURT: The 577 number, okay. And we have
two individuals handling hosting today to take some of the
pressure off of the the demand off one of our computers.
Okay. I think we have Mr. Glover. I can hear
that he's there. He's masked even though he's by himself, so
that's pretty good.
DIRECTOR RALLINGS: Your Honor, can you hear me
now?
THE COURT: We can. I think all the invitations
are being answered now. And I want to make sure McMullen
MR. McMULLEN: Ours is good.
THE COURT: I think he's good.
DIRECTOR RALLINGS: Your Honor, can you hear me?
THE COURT: Yes, yes. I think we've got
everybody.
There's a Baker Donelson mic that has not been
activated, and you may want to do that now, if there's an
extra one there.
MR. STANTON: I think we're fine, Your Honor, if
you can hear me.
THE COURT: We're fine. We won't worry about any
unanswered
COURT STAFF: Oh, okay. They're in the same
room.
THE COURT: Everybody's good.

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All right. Counsel may proceed. We'll resume with -- hopefully, more or less, where we were yesterday. Yes, ma'am. Yes, sir. MR. McMULLEN: Director Rallings -- we would like to call Director Rallings back to the stand, Your Honor. THE COURT: Yes, exactly. And, Director, of course you've already been sworn in so you don't have to be sworn in again. Counsel may proceed. 

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# DIRECT - DIRECTOR MICHAEL RALLINGS 8 1 DIRECTOR MICHAEL RALLINGS, 2 having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows: 3 DIRECT EXAMINATION (CONT.) BY MR. McMULLEN: 4 5 Director Rallings, we left off, you were explaining 6 incident reports and the fact that you get about 118,000 a 7 year. 8 Can you briefly just reiterate what you said before we 9 recessed yesterday. 10 Yes. Last year, in 2019, the Memphis Police 11 Department received approximately 118,000 incident reports. 12 Over the last four-year period we received approximately 13 108,000. So 108,000 is the average, but we received 118,000 14 last year. We've received up to 130,000 in a particular 15 given year. 16 Do each of these incident reports require some level Ο. 17 of investigation to determine whether they are a valid crime 18 taking place or something that was -- that you all would not 19 be involved in? Yes, they do. Probably the only exception is a report 20 21 taken incident to an arrest. But, you know, even an arrest 22 could require some additional investigation. 23 Is there anywhere in the police department who could 24 categorize these reports to determine the extent that it may

result in the collection of information about the exercise of

## DIRECT - DIRECTOR MICHAEL RALLINGS

1 First Amendment rights?

- A. I don't think that's possible.
- Q. Tell me why you don't think that is possible.
- A. Well, I mean, first, just the volume of incident reports. But the other issue is -- and I have to give you a hypothetical.

So let's say an officer responds to a call where there's been patio equipment, a lawn chair, stolen from the porch of a residence. Officer responds, activates the body-worn camera. The victim has political signs supporting a particular campaign, or they're expressing their First Amendment Rights with a particular expression supporting a particular group.

Well, in my understanding of the Consent Decree, the officer is already collecting this information about this person, then they're going to interview the victim. They're going to get personal identifiable information. The victim could show up in a tee shirt that says something that could be -- the officer goes into the home, they could be ingesting something on some type of media, social media, news, internet site, or there could be a number of individuals present that are there and maybe expressing something that the officer captures.

And so the officer would be indexing. The body-worn camera is going to be saved pursuant to our policy. If it

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has evidentiary value, it will be maintained almost indefinitely. So it's very difficult. Not only could this -- some of this information be captured on the body-worn camera, it could also be captured on the officer's in-car video system.

We know that during the campaign there were a number of reports of individuals whose campaign signs were stolen. And so this information would be placed, the victim, the complainant, the type of information that was removed or stolen. We've seen a number of signs posted throughout the city. There's been complaints of individuals taking them down that support a particular political agenda or expression of First Amendment rights.

So, again, I just think that there are a number of incidents that could occur where this information would be captured.

There are some individuals call the police on individuals that are protesting. And when those officers respond, per policy, their cameras are supposed to be on. And some of those individuals express their beliefs to the officers and they're in close proximity and sometimes they express their disdain or lack of pleasure of a police officer being there.

But when a citizen calls the police, it is our job to, you know, investigate it and respond to if it's appropriate.

- 1 Q. In all fairness, Director Rallings, if someone called
- 2 | the police on a protest, you would know right away that
- 3 | that's going to be something that may result in the
- 4 | collection of information about the exercise of First
- 5 Amendment rights, isn't it?
- 6 A. No, sir. Because we can respond and nobody could be
- 7 there.
- 8 Q. Right.
- 9 A. A number of false calls.
- 10 Q. But you're kind of on notice it's a protest.
- 12 house for something unrelated to that, and you may see -- as

But I want to focus more on the regular call to a

- 13 | you said before, you may see campaign signs or slogans or
- 14 | some political speech and a sign at that residence.
- 15 Are those the tougher things to identify on the front
- 16 | end?

- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And would you benefit from some clarification from the
- 19 | Court about whether those are the ones that fall within that
- 20 | bucket of under G-1, may result in collection of information
- 21 about the exercise of First Amendment rights?
- 22 A. **Yes**.
- 23 Q. And would you benefit from that being codified or put
- 24 in the Consent Decree so that when you posted pursuant to
- 25 | Section J -- could you read Section J.

## DIRECT - DIRECTOR MICHAEL RALLINGS

- 1 A. Of the original Consent Decree?
- 2 Q. Yes.
- 3 A. Hang on one second. Let me locate it.
- 4 Q. Director Rallings, can you read off your screen --
- 5 A. Well, let me try to -- it will be better for me to
- 6 | read off here. So I'm on Section J, dissemination and
- 7 | posting --
- 8 Q. Yes.
- 9 A. -- of the Decree?
- 10 Q. **Un-huh**.
- 11 A. All right. Section J, dissemination and posting of
- 12 the Decree. The defendants and the City of Memphis shall
- 13 familiarize each of its law enforcement personnel with the
- 14 contents of this Decree, in the same manner in which those
- 15 personnel are instructed about other rules and conduct
- 16 governing such personnel. In addition, defendants and the
- 17 City of Memphis shall disseminate and make known the contents
- 18 of this Decree through publication, public postings, and
- 19 other means.
- 20 Q. So you think -- and if I understand your testimony,
- 21 | you would -- it would be some benefit of codifying the
- 22 | Court's ruling on these different aspects of the Decree that
- 23 | are unclear to you and your personnel?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And codifying them in a modified Decree would give you

- some clarity and put it in one document for posting under J.
- 2 A. Yes. But, also, we need to codify it in policy. I
- 3 | don't think it's reasonable to think that an officer is going
- 4 to go to the Decree every time when they are governed by
- 5 | policy and procedure. So a modification of DR, I think, 137
- 6 | would be also required in making sure that the officers
- 7 | clearly understand of what they are supposed to do, and they
- 8 have access to the Decree as required by the Decree that we
- 9 posted.
- 10 Q. Chief Rallings, you have read through the proposed
- 11 modified order judgment on the Decree, post modifications?
- 12 A. **Yes**.
- 13 Q. Okay. And I know you had studied it over months. But
- 14 | based on what you've read, is it your belief that your police
- 15 department can be effective with those modifications?
- 16 A. With modifications, I do believe we could be
- 17 effective.
- 18 Q. And, particularly, those modifications in that
- document, the proposed Exhibit 21.
- 20 A. Yes.
- MR. McMULLEN: Your Honor, I have no further
- 22 questions at this time. I'll tender the witness.
- THE COURT: All right. Mr. Castelli.
- MR. CASTELLI: Thank you, Your Honor.
- 25 CROSS-EXAMINATION

# 14 CROSS - DIRECTOR MICHAEL RALLINGS 1 BY MR. CASTELLI: 2 Good morning, Director Rallings. I just want to go 3 over some of your testimony from yesterday and this morning. 4 And I think it may be helpful if we can start with what is the Court's original order in this case, which is the ECF 5 6 Number 151. And if I'm allowed to share my screen, I can 7 pull that up. 8 THE COURT: Certainly. BY MR. CASTELLI: 9 10 And I am specifically looking at Page ID Number 6242 11 in that document. 12 And, Director, can you see this on your screen? All right. Let me try. 13 Α. 14 Q. Okay. 15 Α. Yes. 16 Q. All right. Thank you, sir. 17 THE COURT: You may need to make that a little smaller, and that will let it be seen in its entirety. I 18 19 think that may help. 20 MR. CASTELLI: Is that better or --21 THE WITNESS: It doesn't help me, Judge. I may 22 have to read a written document. 23 THE COURT: That's fine. 24 MR. GLOVER: Give us a second, Your Honor. We're 25 trying to put the actual written document in front of him as

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     CROSS - DIRECTOR MICHAEL RALLINGS
 1
     well.
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                 THE COURT: That's fine. Thank you.
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                 THE WITNESS: I can read it enough, Judge, to
               I just don't want to be so close to the screen that
 4
    proceed.
     it's on top of my head.
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     BY MR. CASTELLI:
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            I'll maybe ask -- I'll just ask you a couple of
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    questions while your counsel finds the written document,
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    generally about it so you don't need to read it. But --
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            Okay. We have it.
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            Okay, great. So, Director Rallings, you're familiar
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    with this order from the Court; that's correct?
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    Α.
            Correct.
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            And this one of the things I believe you testified
15
    yesterday, that you have reviewed, in your efforts to
16
     determine what your officers can and cannot do under the
17
    Consent Decree; is that right?
18
            Okay. Can you repeat the question?
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                  I believe you testified yesterday that this is
            Yes.
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     one of the documents -- one of the orders that you have
21
     looked at when trying to understand the Consent Decree; is
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     that correct?
23
            Correct.
24
            All right. So I just want to walk through here on the
25
    Page ID Number 6242. At the bottom of the page there's some
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UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT

findings by the Court about where the Court found that the City of Memphis had violated the Consent Decree.

If you look from page 2 is the first one, is conducted political intelligence as specifically defined and forbidden by the Consent Decree.

Do you see that?

A. I do.

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- Q. Okay. And then we're going to move to the next page, and there are six more findings there. I won't read all of them.
  - But do you agree that those were the seven total findings by the Court where the City had violated the Consent Decree?
  - A. I agree that those were the findings of the Court where the City violated the Consent Decree.
    - Q. Okay. So with that in mind, I would like for you to look at what's been marked as Exhibit 21 -- actually, admitted as Exhibit 21 in this hearing. And I want to ask you a few questions about that document.
- 20 A. Okay. I have it.
- 21 Q. Okay. And I've got it on my screen. Is that visible 22 to you and to the Court?
- A. Well, that's too small, but I do have the document in front of me.
- 25 Q. Okay, great. I enlarged it a little bit, but I want

to make sure everybody can see the part.

So I believe you, in your direct testimony, you discussed some of the definitions here that have been -- these proposed modifications by the parties to the Court.

And one of which was the First Amendment-related intelligence, or the modifications to what was originally political intelligence; is that right?

A. That's correct.

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- 9 Q. All right. And so am I correct it's your testimony
  10 that these charges would be beneficial to you and your
  11 department, because it would allow for better understanding
  12 by your police officers of what is political intelligence or
  13 First Amendment-related intelligence?
  - A. I think my testimony was that it would be better, but there's still some gray area inside of that.
  - Q. Sure. And you would provide training to your officers to try to help them understand any gray areas that may exist in this Consent Decree; is that correct?
- 19 A. Correct.
- Q. Much like you provide training to your officers on other constitutional requirements, like, for example, the Fourth Amendment requirement that officers get a warrant based on probable cause.
- 24 A. Correct.
- 25 Q. Okay. Now, looking at this -- these proposed changes,

would you agree with me that the finding by the Court in this

case back in October 2018, that the City had engaged in

political intelligence, that these amendments don't change

A. Correct.

that finding; correct?

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- Q. All right. And that the Decree, if these
  modifications were made, would still prohibit the City from
  gathering, indexing, filing, maintaining, or storing or
  disseminating information about people's beliefs or
  associations or exercise of speech and expression; is that
  right?
  - A. That is my understanding.
    - Q. Okay, great. And so moving on in this document to definitions number 7 and 8. Again, it's Exhibit 21 for the record.

I believe it's your testimony that these -- adding these additional definitions for social media undercover account will update the language of the Decree and help with you and your officers' understanding of how this type of technology would work under the Decree's requirements?

- A. I agree.
- Q. Okay. And I think you also testified about other
  technological advances, like the use of body-worn cameras or
  Blue CRUSH cameras.
  - Is it your testimony that putting language in the

- 1 Decree specifically about those cameras would help with the
- 2 officers' understanding of how this Decree affects those
- 3 technologies?
- 4 A. Correct.
- 5 Q. All right. But you agree with me that the changes in
- 6 | the Decree to add things about social media or cameras would
- 7 | not actually allow your officers to use that technology to
- 8 | gather information that's prohibited by the Decree; correct?
- 9 A. Correct.
- 10 Q. Moving to Section G of this Exhibit 21, Page ID 9976.
- 11 There was some testimony on direct about adding this
- 12 | concept of having designees to assist you, I quess, in
- 13 | authorizing investigations where there may be some gathering
- 14 of information about First Amendment activity. Is what your
- 15 understanding of what Section G -- some of the changes in
- 16 | Section G?
- 17 A. Let me review it quickly.
- 18 Q. Sure.
- 19 A. Item 7 talks about a designee, that's correct.
- 20 Q. All right. And would that change allow you to have
- 21 other members of your command staff that can step in when
- you're not available to authorize these investigations under
- 23 that section?
- 24 A. Correct.
- 25 Q. Okay. I want to turn to Section I of the Decree,

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1 which I believe you discussed on your direct. Can you tell

2 me, again, what your understanding of Section I of the

3 Consent Decree is? And I'm happy to put that up.

- 4 So you're not talking about the modifications, you're going back to the original Decree or the Judge's ruling? 5
- Let's go back to the original Decree that is 7 Exhibit 19. And I will pull that up.

Now, it is your understanding that there have been no proposed modifications by the parties jointly to Section 9? Is that your understanding?

- I think it was my understanding that y'all did not agree. But let me go back and look at the -- let me go back and look.
- So according to the modification, it says the parties were unable to reach an agreement on modified language for Section I. So "I" remains for the Court's determination.
- Okay. Well, all of it, we'll agree, remains for the Court's determination of whether to accept the parties' proposals or make any changes at all.

But particularly with Section I, we just haven't proposed jointly anything to the Court; is that correct?

- 23 Can you repeat that question?
- 24 I just -- and I think you've answered it, so Yeah. 25 I'll just move on.

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Can you tell me, again, what your understanding, based on the language in the Consent Decree that's in front of you, and on your reading of the various orders from the Court, about what your officers are prohibited from doing under Section I of the Decree? So that's rather confusing, because as I interpret "I" as it was originally proposed in the 1978 agreement, it would say we can't. And so -- but I would have to go back and review the Judge's order that brought about clarification. And I'm not clear, because I have a U.S. Attorney, former U.S. Attorney, a former City Attorney, that don't agree, that had to have clarification by the Judge. So I've been very consistent in my testimony that I'm not a lawyer, I'm not a former U.S. Attorney, I'm not a former City Attorney, and that I still have concerns and there's still confusion. So I wanted it perfectly clear that I am still confused and I will wait on the guidance from the Court on how we should proceed. Okay. Well, let's look at the ECF Document Number 250, that order from this Court denying the City of Memphis's --THE COURT: I don't have access to CM/ECF. MR. CASTELLI: Do we need a minute to get that in front of the Court?

I'm fine.

I have a hard copy, I

THE COURT:

### CROSS - DIRECTOR MICHAEL RALLINGS

- just -- we're having an issue on accessing CM/ECF. And we've
- 2 | got that now also.
- 3 MR. CASTELLI: Okay.
- 4 BY MR. CASTELLI:
- 5 Q. Okay. So, Director, you've reviewed this order, ECF
- 6 Document 250?
- 7 A. I'm trying to make sure I have the right one in front
- 8 of me. So this is 1 of 49, 11/13/19. I have it in front of
- 9 **me**.
- 10 Q. All right. And is this one of the orders that you've
- 11 reviewed?
- 12 A. Yes, it's one of the 100 pages I've reviewed.
- 13 Q. Okay. And so let's -- you see there's a highlighted
- 14 | section here on your screen?
- 15 A. Well, I wish I could see it. Can you refer me to a
- 16 | page and I'll try --
- 17 Q. Yes. My apologies. The page of the document is 36.
- 18 The Page ID Number, which is in the top right-hand corner, is
- 19 **8417**.
- 20 A. Okay. I'm with you on that.
- 21 Q. Okay. And there's a paragraph in the middle of the
- 22 page. I'll let you read that quickly, if you would, and then
- 23 I'll have some questions about it.
- 24 A. Sure. So I'm on page 36 and will start with the
- 25 | highlighted section you have.

- Q. You don't need to read it aloud. Just read it to yourself so you're familiar with it and let me know when you're done and I'll ask you some questions.
- 4 A. Okay.

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- 5 Q. And just let me know when you're done reading.
- A. Sure. I read that section, but I will be fearful to
  not review that entire section. Because taken out of
  context, I think context is important. So I just -- you
  know, I'd rather have time to go back and figure out exactly
  what we're talking about, unless you want to explain it and
  - Q. Well, let me ask you some questions. And if you don't feel like you can answer them without reading the entire document, or the context, you can give me that answer and that's perfectly fine.
    - THE COURT: It might be useful to just go to the next paragraph also. It does provide a little more context.

      BY MR. CASTELLI:
  - Q. Okay. Absolutely. Director Rallings, if you want to read the next paragraph.
- A. Sure. Just give me a few seconds, please.
- Okay. I've read it.

help me out a little bit.

Q. Okay. So going back to the highlighted paragraph
there -- well, I guess maybe I'll start with, Director
Rallings, can you tell me does this -- do these paragraphs

- help you understand what requirements are on yourself and your officers from Section I of the Decree?
  - A. So it does help. But I think the issue of political intelligence still needs some clarification. I think I've been very clear in my testimony that even in the modification
- 6 | I still have concerns.

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- Q. Okay. But just with regard to the information that
  the department can receive, would you agree with me that
  order from this Court interpreting Section I, that this order
  says that the City -- the Decree would require the City to
  reject only information that constituted political
  intelligence, that is unrelated to a legitimate law
- 14 A. That is the language.
- Q. Okay. And then this section would require the City to vet only information that implicates Section G of the Decree.

  And the Court explains that is information gathered as part

enforcement activity? Is that the language there?

- 18 of a legitimate law enforcement investigation that
- 19 incidentally -- or may incidentally implicate protected First
- 20 Amendment activities; is that correct?
- 21 A. That is the reading of the document I see before me.
- 22 Q. So you were talking in your testimony earlier about, I
- 23 believe there was around an average of 100,000 incident
- 24 reports that are received a year?
- 25 A. So an average over the last four years should be

- approximately 108,000. In 2019, we received approximately 118,000.
- Q. And do you have any knowledge of how many of those were concerning anything to do with free speech activities?
  - A. I have no knowledge.

- Q. Okay. And those incidents, are those reports from individual citizens or residents of the city or county, or other agent -- law enforcement agencies? Is it a combination -- that was a pretty bad question. Let me start over.
  - I guess I'll just ask it this way, Director Rallings, where do these incident reports come from? What is the source?
  - A. So any incident that is believed to occur within the City of Memphis could be reported. And sometimes incidents are reported that did not occur in the City of Memphis, and, therefore, the investigation will determine if that incident needs to be sent to another jurisdiction or the victim needs to be directed to another law enforcement agency.
- Q. So some of these incident reports are going to come from individual members of the citizenry; correct?
- A. Correct.
- 23 Q. And can some of these incident reports be generated by, say, information received from another law enforcement agency?

A. Yes. But normally it is a victim or some other complainant. But another law enforcement agency could be a complainant. A law enforcement officer could be a victim in an incident report generated. Or an law enforcement officer could be a complainant.

Q. Would an incident report be generated if a law enforcement officer observed someone committing a crime, would that cause an incident report to be generated?

A. Generally, if an arrest resulted in that, yes. But the officer could generate a memo or an incident report based on something that was observed by the officer. Generally, the officer would try to locate a victim.

For instance, if there was a window broken out of a vehicle and the officer was unable to detain the individual that he or she thought was responsible for that particular crime, the officer still would try to locate a victim.

- Q. So whenever these incidents reports are generated, from whatever source they may come from, there is an officer that is going to look at the information received and make a decision about how or whether to pursue any type of investigation; is that right?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And that would be an officer that is trained on this particular Decree; correct?
  - A. I think the Decree clearly requires that all MPD

officers receive training on the Consent Decree. And I know that our City Attorney has spent a considerable amount of time working through in-service training. The Decree is posted on our kiosk. And DR-137 is part of policy, so that would be a correct statement, based on our requirements under the Consent Decree.

- Q. I want to ask you a few questions about a program you mentioned, I think yesterday, called -- I think I got it right, Trust Pays, P-A-Y-S; is that correct?
- A. Correct.

- Q. All right. And my understanding from your testimony is that is kind of a program for students or faculty to report maybe criminal acts or threats to the police that happened in and around the school system?
- A. So Trust Pays is a program ran by CrimeStoppers. And Trust Pays will allow anonymous tips to be made. And, really, they try to focus on the school system.

So what Trust Pays does is encourages students to report incidents of an individual that may have a gun, drugs, stolen items, et cetera, via their person, adult, via a law enforcement officer that could be assigned to the school, via a teacher, principal in the school. And those some anonymous tips can be rewarded.

I think it was my testimony that there were 111 tips in 2019. That those resulted, I think, in 90 confiscations.

And I think since its implementation, 187 guns have been recovered.

In 2019, eight guns were recovered, ten Tasers, ten fake guns, 20 knives, and 42 drugs. And CrimeStoppers had a record number of tips in 2019, and I don't recall exactly what that information was. But I do know 22 homicides were solved as a result of CrimeStoppers tips.

- Q. So let's focus on the stats you just gave us about the Trust Pays, 100 -- I think you said 118 tips were received?
- 10 A. **187 guns --**
- 11 Q. I'm sorry.
- 12 A. -- since the program started.
- 13 Q. Okay.

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- A. I said there was 111 tips that came in in 2019, according to CrimeStoppers.
- 16 Q. Okay. My apologies.
  - And all of the arrests, the number of guns recovered, drugs recovered, knives that you listed, those would all be criminal investigations; is that correct?
- A. Yes, on the guns, knives, Tasers, fake guns, et cetera, would be a criminal investigation.
- Q. When one of these tips comes in, there's officers that review the tip to see whether or not it's something that can be acted upon?
- 25 A. There is a review process for the tips. But I cannot

account for if a tip is received in Germantown High School, I

have no knowledge of what the Germantown Police or Shelby

County Sheriff's Office would do with that tip.

CrimeStoppers -- anyone could call into CrimeStoppers in Shelby County and the tip be acted upon.

- 2. Sure. But -- so if tips were called in about schools that are within the limits of the City of Memphis, would those tips then go to your department?
- A. The school system is no longer the Memphis City School System. It's the Shelby County School System. They have 99 security officers. Many of them are retired Memphis Police officers. And there are also a number of Shelby County Sheriff deputies assigned to schools.

So those tips could be investigated by the Shelby County Sheriff's Office, Shelby County School Security, or the Memphis Police Department.

- Q. Okay. So the Memphis Police Department may investigate some of these tips?
- 19 A. Correct.

- Q. All right. And so someone from the Memphis Police
  Department would then have to review what -- the information
  in the tip and decide whether or not it is something that
  needs to be followed up on or investigated.
  - A. That is a possibility; however, it does not preclude the administration -- if there's a tip that some kid has a

backpack with a gun, a school administrator could intervene quickly to prevent a school shooting or an accidental shooting, and then summons the police if that actually turned out to be a threat.

- Q. Okay. So with CrimeStoppers, is that the same thing, though, that the tip would be received -- if it was something that Memphis Police Department was going to investigate, someone would review that tip from CrimeStoppers and decide the best place for that to go in order to be -- in order for there to be some short of action taken on that tip?
- A. So you are correct in that a tip would be received and would be reviewed and routed to the appropriate investigative entity for review.

COURT REPORTER: Judge?

THE COURT: Do we need something?

COURT REPORTER: Yes. Someone is typing in the microphone, and when the Director is speaking, I'm having a hard time hearing him.

THE COURT: Someone apparently is typing next to their microphone, and we need them to not do that. So if your mic is open and you're typing, then you need to sort of relocate your keyboard.

Okay. I can hear fine, but the court reporter needed a clarification on the typing issue.

Okay. Counsel, go right ahead. I'm sorry, we

### CROSS - DIRECTOR MICHAEL RALLINGS

just wanted to make sure we have a very solid record here,

2 | which -- in terms of transcription.

3 MR. CASTELLI: Absolutely. Thank you, Your

4 Honor.

#### 5 BY MR. CASTELLI:

- 6 Q. Director, yesterday you talked about the Fusion Center
- 7 and the reports that are generated by the Fusion Center?
- 8 A. Correct.
- 9 Q. All right. And are these reports that you personally
- 10 review when they come in?
- 11 A. It's too many reports for me to personally review.
- 12 try to review as many as I can, and I definitely encourage my
- 13 staff to review as many as they possibly can.
- 14 O. And are those available to every member of law
- 15 enforcement in the Memphis Police Department, or do they only
- 16 go to certain people?
- 17 A. So I get reports from the Tennessee Fusion Center.
- 18 | think I'm signed up to receive those reports. Those reports
- 19 | could be disseminated to members of the police department.
- But if you recall my testimony yesterday, the reports
- 21 have a number of different levels of classifications. Some
- 22 | are unclassified. Some are law enforcement sensitive. Some
- 23 | are classified and then there could be reports generated that
- 24 | I'm not privy to because I do not possess a top secret
- 25 clearance that probably would not be distributed by the

Tennessee Fusion Center, but could be distributed in some other means.

So I can't say -- answer that question in the affirmative. I can say that the reports could be distributed to members of the Memphis Police Department.

- Q. But somebody has to make that affirmative decision then to distribute a particular report to other officers.
- A. Correct. Unless they are signed up to receive reports
  directly from the Tennessee Fusion Center.
- 10 Q. And do you know or do you track who is signed up to 11 receive those reports?
- 12 A. No, sir, that is controlled by Tennessee Fusion. You would have to talk to them about that.
  - Q. So when you review these reports, do you read them to see whether or not the information in them might apply in some way to the Memphis Police Department and the City of Memphis?
- 18 A. Correct.

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- Q. So some of that information in there may be applicable to Nashville or Knoxville or somewhere else in the state; is that correct?
- A. I allow those agencies to make that determination.

  Some of the information is just awareness. So it's no

  different than receiving a subscription to the Commercial

25 Appeal. You know, every article may not be of interest, but

it is there for you to consume.

There is a high volume of reports that are being distributed, meaning our awareness. So, again, I wish I had time to review all of them, but, unfortunately, I just don't have time. So for me to say without reviewing all those reports, it's difficult. But the information is accessible. And it could, you know, contain something that is valuable.

And other members could review those reports and advise me or the command staff if there was something in a report that could be valuable to other members of the Memphis Police Department.

- Q. Have you found in some instances that some reports might not contain information that's particularly useful to you?
- A. I, actually, am a police nerd, so I actually think that most of the information is rather valuable. I choose not to follow other news sources, social media, et cetera. I try to spend myself ingesting, you know, information that is regarding law enforcement so we could improve our operations and keep our community safe.
- Q. But you would agree that not every report is going to have things that would maybe lead to solving a crime or some other function of the police department?
- A. I would agree narrowly. And here's an example.

  There's been several reports put out by the FBI or the

Department of Homeland Security that just recapped an individual that had been arrested for support of some terrorist organization. Those reports are for awareness so that we are alert to the possibility that someone could be providing funds to a terrorist organization.

It has no investigative value based on that individual being arrested; however, it does show that all throughout the nation the threat of individuals supporting terrorist organizations is still present.

- Q. So there may be instances where you might see something in a report and then send that to someone to say we need to open some kind of actual criminal investigation on an issue? Has that happened?
- A. I would have to go back and review all of those. And I don't -- to this date, I don't think so. I think a better example would be that information came out that there was some actors that could plant -- planting explosive devices on known protest sites. Our immediate reaction was to deploy our bomb sniffing dogs on the sites, to make sure that our citizens were safe.

We often do these things quietly. But, again, the Memphis Police Department are always ready to receive information that we could get into use immediately to keep our citizens safe. And thank goodness we have not had a bombing incident, although we respond to a number of

suspected bombs each year where we recover probably around a tenth of possible explosive devices. So the threat of bombing is present and we act on information received and try to keep our citizens safe.

- Q. And an investigation into a threat of a bombing would be considered a criminal investigation?
- A. Well, it could. So if someone bought a dummy hand grenade from an Army surplus store, you can order them off the internet that, you know, you could sit on your desk, that talk about pull in case of a complaint. It's a prank, it's a joke, but somebody may look at that and think it's a real device.

So when you respond to those calls where someone may think it is a real device and it turns out to be a dummy device, that would not result in a criminal investigation, although that matter must be properly investigated, because we take every call seriously. And if someone thinks that they've found a device that could be explosive, that could be a danger to our citizens and we respond and investigate.

- 2. Let me make sure I'm clear. I mean, I guess the investigation into any type of threat of use of an explosive device, whether or not it turns out that there is proof of a crime, that investigation is into whether a crime is being committed; that's correct, isn't it?
- A. Well, I think we're talking about two different

things. A call that someone found a possible explosive device is not necessarily a criminal investigation until we determine that it is an explosive device.

For instance, you know, individuals have brought explosive devices back from World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. If a deceased service member had one in the attic that was located by grandchildren, it's just a found device. That is not necessarily a criminal investigation.

If information is revealed, that investigation could be turned into a criminal investigation. But it's just on whether the number of things that are found in backyards and attics and garages that, you know, may not have a criminal nexus.

- Q. But you would have to investigate in order to determine whether there is criminal nexus in these instances; correct?
- A. I think that's very well said. So of the 118,000 incident reports that are filed, the same thing is applicable. We respond, we review, we determine if it is a criminal matter. Because some matters don't raise to the level of a crime being committed.
- Q. And sometimes those investigations, like I believe you just said, you might, after the investigation, determine there is no crime and close the investigation; correct?
- 25 A. I think that is a correct statement.

with Mr. McMullen. And it relates to Section I of the

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Consent Decree, Director, and particularly with Judge McCalla's order dated November 13, 2019.

There were a couple of places, one is the participation in the Joint Terrorism Task Force, or Tennessee Fusion Center, that was referenced yesterday.

And I wanted to just ask you, Director, do you have an understanding or have you been advised as to whether or not the Memphis Police Department has received information from the Tennessee Fusion Center?

- A. Mr. Stanton, there is a section in the Judge's order that references that. And, you know, obviously, I talked about reviewing a hundred pages of documents. And I would definitely rather refer to that particular section so I don't misstate what the Judge has ordered. So if you could direct me to that section.
- Q. Yes, sir. And, again, this is just for clarification purposes, but that's a great idea. If we could go to, again, Document 250, which is the Court's order. I'd like to go to Page ID 8420. And that's page 39 of the order, 39 of 49.

Just, briefly, just for the record, I want to -- the Court was pretty clear in its order. I just want to make sure that the Director's been made aware of the Court's order.

So if you would -- well, you see we just -- the title there says City Participation in the Joint Terrorist Task

- Force and/or the Tennessee Fusion Center. And if we could just flip over to Page 40, or Page ID 8421.
  - A. I have it, sir.

Q. Okay. And the second sentence of the first paragraph, let me scroll up to Page 40. Okay. And you can just highlight where it begins Further and procedure.

Okay. And I'll just -- if you could look over that.

And only thing, Director, I just wanted to just point for clarification purposes is that Judge McCalla's order addresses whether or not Tennessee Fusion Center or Joint Terrorism Task Force information can be received from these entities by the Memphis Police Department.

And so I'll just ask you directly. Would you agree, looking at this -- and, again, of course you mentioned you're not an attorney and you do a lot of reading and obviously you have a very difficult job with providing law enforcement and safety for the citizens of our community. So I just wanted to point out here and we can move on, that Judge McCalla's order, you're right, there may have been some ambiguities just, but I think just with something that Mr. McMullen brought up yesterday with regard to receiving information, Tennessee Fusion Center clearly addresses that issue.

And then we'll just also highlight -- and I'm just asking you to look at this, Director. And if you disagree, please let me know. But the last sentence of that paragraph

begins with, it would therefore. Highlight that.

And there's a statement, Director, that says, it would therefore not be correct to argue that the Decree prevents the City and other law enforcement agencies reporting criminal terrorist threats or other significant public safety concerns.

So unless there's a disagreement at all, I think we can move on. There's one other place as it relates to CrimeStoppers, but I just wanted, Director, for you to take a look --

MR. McMULLEN: Objection. I don't know if you've asked him a question. I'm not sure of the question.

THE COURT: What we'll do is I'm going to sustain the objection. Let us focus on a question. And the question I think was, are you aware of the content of the order, and does that answer some of the questions that you had about how it applies, how the Decree applies.

Okay. Go ahead, Mr. Stanton.

MR. STANTON: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you, Mr. McMullen.

## BY MR. STANTON:

Q. My question is, Director, as you look at these two highlighted sections, do you have an opinion of whether or not the City may have received information from the Tennessee Fusion Center or been prohibited from receiving information

based on the Judge's order?

A. So I think that's an excellent place to start. And so the Judge's order, in my interpretation, says, further searching. It does not require the City to reject all information received from the Joint Terrorism Task Force, which I'm a member of and I've been a member for quite sometime, or the Tennessee Fusion Center, unless -- and that's where the problem starts. Unless it reviews any and all search information pursuant to G --

THE COURT: Let's go back to that, Director. Is it clear that you're saying that you don't have to reject the information? In other words, the assertion by the City that you had to review any and all such information, pursuant to Section G, was incorrect. Right?

THE WITNESS: Judge, I don't quite understand. I think I can clarify it.

THE COURT: Let me ask a question on this one if you don't mind.

The City was attempting to assert that you had to review all such information pursuant to Section G of the Decree. Right? The City was saying that you had to do that. Is that right?

THE WITNESS: I think that's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And then the Court said you did not have to do that.

1 THE WITNESS: Well, Judge, that's what I'm not 2 certain about because --3 THE COURT: Well, you can be certain now. Right? You can know that now. 4 5 THE WITNESS: All right. If you can --6 THE COURT: I just said you could be certain of 7 Is there any question that -that now. 8 THE WITNESS: Okay. 9 THE COURT: -- you can be certain of that now? 10 THE WITNESS: No, sir, not according to your 11 correction on my understanding of it. 12 THE COURT: No. And that's important. I think 13 that exchange is useful and I appreciate your comment on 14 that. 15 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Absolutely. You had a fair question. 17 And, Mr. Stanton, does that help clarify that as 18 far as you can tell? 19 MR. STANTON: It does, Your Honor. I just want 20 to make sure the record is clear and most importantly that 21 the Director has been advised of what the Court's order 22 actually says, that -- my interpretation is pretty clear of 23 what the City's able to do. And I just want to make sure --24 again, the Director's not an attorney -- that the record is 25 clear of what the Court has authorized the City to receive.

## CROSS - DIRECTOR MICHAEL RALLINGS

1 BY MR. STANTON:

Q. Moving, Your Honor, to the CrimeStoppers. If we could just stay on the same page -- or, actually, go to page 41. I know there was some issues or concerns with Mr. McMullen's questions yesterday to the Director.

And you'll see there, Section D. And I'm at Page ID 8422, City's Participation in CrimeStoppers. And if we could flip over to Page ID 8425, which is page 44 out of 49.

And there's just two --

- A. We're on page 44 of 49. Okay. I'm there.
- Q. Okay. And just for clarification purposes, I want you to take a look at the second paragraph, full paragraph, that begins with "In sum." We'll highlight that. Just take a moment. Not the whole thing, just the first sentence.
- 15 A. All right. I have it, sir.
  - Q. All right. So as it relates to CrimeStoppers, the Court squarely addressed that the issue of whether the City could receive information from CrimeStoppers. But as you look at this, the question is, do you have an understanding, Director, of whether the City can receive information of the CrimeStoppers tips?

And before answering that, let me also highlight, just to even give more illustration here. If we could highlight the word "vetting" and just go all the way down to the end "program."

If you would just take a look at these two highlighted sections, Director Rallings. And then if you could share an opinion of whether or not it's your understanding that CrimeStoppers tips can be received according to the Court's order of November 13, 2019?

- A. All right. Just give me a second, Mr. Stanton, if you would.
- 8 Q. Yes, sir. Take your time.
- 9 A. Okay. I've reviewed that section. Mr. Stanton, can
  10 you repeat your question.
- 11 Q. Yes. After your review this morning, Director, I

  12 wanted to see if you have an opinion of whether or not the

  13 Memphis Police Department can receive tips from CrimeStoppers

  14 under the Consent Decree, or is it prohibited based on the

  15 Court's orders you just read?
  - A. Well, based on the Court Order, it says, Decree only prohibits the City from receiving information from outside law enforcement or private interests that would otherwise violate the Decree. Section I only outright prohibits the City's receipt of political intelligence.

And I think I've been very clear in my testimony that it is the issue of what is political intelligence that I still lack complete clarity on. So I just --

And I apologize, Your Honor, I just can't say that I'm

100 percent clear. Because if I'm not clear on political

intelligence, then that kind of muddies the water. And I think there was mention throughout on doctrine of some possible gray areas. And that's my concern. I don't want to be in a gray area that places us in violation, because I am the one that pretty much is responsible for making sure that we maintain compliance with a team of lawyers and a monitor.

So, again, excuse my ignorance, but I'm just trying to do the best I can and make sure I understand this completely. And I think that's why the modification is necessary to just help me out. Again, I'm not a lawyer. And, you know, this is somewhat confusing. And I think the clarity would definitely benefit the next chief that comes in who has to make these decisions. Because I have to make these decisions at 3:00 in the morning, and I don't have a lawyer to talk to. Normally it's me and some little poor investigator on the scene and we're trying to prevent a threat of a school shooting. You've also addressed that. But some of the areas are gray areas, and I just want to make sure that we're clear on that. Because we do not want to violate the order. We want to protect our citizens.

Q. Thank you, Director. Very insightful and I appreciate your candor there.

I'll move on. Just one other item that I wanted to refer to, and that is something that's called Request For Authorizations. We call them RFAs, or Request For Authority.

Are you familiar with that process, Director?

A. Yes, sir, I am.

- Q. Okay. And, just for the record, that process is something -- a process that Judge McCalla and the Court implemented and called upon the parties, where some of those realtime issues that you just referenced, Director, and those gray issues, instead of having to file a memo with the Court or a motion, some of those items have to be determined realtime and that's a process that the Court instituted where you and your team, legal team, would reach out to myself as the Monitor for clarification and authority to proceed. Is that correct?
  - A. Well, it would be a stretch for me to say that it's realtime. It's realtime -- it's sometimes. You know, Public Safety Partnership Symposium is well documented in the order, and we know that there was a substantial delay in getting that. So, you know, the Monitor, you, and the City Attorney didn't agree, and ultimately the Judge made a decision 30 days later.

So even authorization is not necessarily realtime.

And I'll give you the perfect example. I spent ten hours on a plane traveling out of the country. Eleven hours coming back. There was something going on realtime and there was no way my staff could have got in touch with me, and they could have been required to mitigate a threat. I'll take a hit on

that. My instruction to my staff is do not allow a child or citizen to be harmed because you can't get in touch with me. If I have to be found in contempt of court, hopefully the judge won't throw me in jail. But I think the protection of citizens is more important, and then we could deal with the authorization on the back end.

So to say that it is realtime would be a stretch. And I've been on the record over and over again saying that my biggest fear is that something is going to happen that could have been prevented, but because of the restrictions in the order we were not able to intervene. And I'll tell you what I told the FBI, the Shelby County Sheriff's Office, the Director of the FBI, the Attorney General, that they are going to have to do a better job, federal law enforcement, or other law enforcement intervening in these situations, because I think we're burdened by the Decree and I think it does make our citizens less safe.

Thank you for your testimony, Director Rallings.

And with regard to the RFAs, since the Court's ruling in 2019 clarifying -- and we've read and it's very clear of the contours and the tenants of the interpretation of the Consent Decree, are you aware of any request that the City has made to receive information that I, as the Monitor, have rejected or not authorized?

A. The only one that I'm aware to date was the issue

and I know that 16 have been approved.

about the PSP Conference. And I think there may have been a handful of others, but I am not aware of any -- maybe a handful. I would have to review the emails and documents to ensure. I kind of focus on the ones that we have approved,

Q. And that's fair, Director. I will tell you, again, the symposium that you're referencing, that was August of 2019. And, again, it was November that the Court's order clarified Section I. But, again, that's your recollection. That's perfectly fine.

And so it sounds like what we heard, for the reason that you just mentioned, some of these gray areas is why you are seeking to have codification of the Consent Decree so, one, there won't be the confusion that you mentioned earlier in your testimony; is that correct?

- A. Yes. I think my testimony was that the modification will make it clearer.
- Q. Yes, sir.

A. I think, you know, in my 30 years of law enforcement experience I recognize that there is always opportunity for confusion. One is the rapid involving technology, the rapid involving situations on the ground that could change. And what we've witnessed in the last few months with COVID and with the horrific murder of Mr. George Floyd, how things could really rapidly change in not just the United States of

# 49 REDIRECT - DIRECTOR MICHAEL RALLINGS 1 America, but the world. 2 And along those same lines, it would also assist, is 3 it your testimony, with the training of the Memphis Police 4 Department to ensure that they're in compliance with the Consent Decree, this complication that you referenced? 5 Yes, sir, without a doubt. I think the clarification, 6 7 the codification, and an amended Decree or modified Decree is 8 critical as we move forward with providing protection in a 9 digital environment, and to, again, help the next Director of 10 Police ensure that we are maintaining compliance with the 11 Decree. 12 MR. STANTON: Your Honor, I have no further 13 questions for Director Rallings. 14 Director Rallings, thank you for service and your 15 testimony. 16 THE COURT: Certainly. 17 THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir. 18 THE COURT: Absolutely. 19 Let's go back to redirect. Any redirect, 20 Mr. McMullen? 21 MR. McMULLEN: Yes, Your Honor. Just a few 22 questions. 23 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 24 BY MR. McMULLEN: 25 At the time in which you received clarification and UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT

- 1 | which the City Attorney shared with you clarification of the
- 2 | Court's interpretation of certain segments of the Consent
- 3 | Decree, at that time there was some definitions that -- there
- 4 | were some phrases that were not defined, like legitimate law
- 5 enforcement purposes; is that correct?
- 6 A. That is my understanding.
- 7 Q. Okay. And you mentioned -- and then there was some
- 8 questions about RFAs. And you have, for the first time, been
- 9 | made aware of an RFA relating to the vetting's form that was
- 10 | prohibited from being -- that was prohibited from you being
- 11 | made aware of; is that correct?
- 12 A. Yes, sir. That is a very --
- 13 Q. And you just -- and you just became aware of that
- 14 during this proceeding here; is that correct?
- 15 A. Correct.
- 16 Q. Because of the prohibition that we were instructed by
- 17 | the Monitor not to share with you or the FedEx Forum; is that
- 18 correct?
- 19 A. That's correct.
- 20 MR. McMULLEN: No further questions, Your Honor.
- 21 THE COURT: All right. And I'm just going to go
- 22 | quickly. I think we've covered everything.
- 23 Mr. Castelli, anything else? I think we've
- 24 | wrapped it up, but I'm going to be sure.
- MR. CASTELLI: No other questions, Your Honor.

Thank you.

THE COURT: I think that does conclude everything. And, Director, we always appreciate you being here, and thank you so much. You get to be excused. Of course, you're welcome to stay on the line if you wish, but I understand this concludes your testimony. So thanks again. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Absolutely.

Let me ask who our next witness will be for the City? And I also want to check with Ms. Silk -- it looks like she did mute herself so she may not be able to unmute it. Because I wanted to check on our schedule as to our witness who had to be interrupted, and that was Mr. Daigle.

Oh, you could. Okay. We did get you back on.

And I wanted to check on his schedule right now, because we had to break his testimony up. Is he going to be available early next week so we can complete his testimony?

MS. SILK: Yes, Your Honor. He told me he cleared the entire day on Monday so he can make himself available at the Court's convenience.

THE COURT: Okay. And I'll check with Mr. Sample right now.

But, Mr. Sample, it looks like we can start at 9:00 with him; is that right?

THE CLERK: Will do. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: So we'll clear everything so that we can conclude everything on Monday. And he should probably be our last witness in all likelihood.

All right. Well, thanks so much. That sets our schedule for Monday.

Now, let's go back to Mr. McMullen, I'm assuming.

And who will our next witness be?

MS. SILK: Mr. McMullen went to get our next witness, who is Major Darren Goods.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. SILK: And he'll be coming in in just a minute.

THE COURT: I'll tell you what, since that may take a few minutes and staff started early this morning to make sure everything worked smoothly, we're going to take a break until 10:30. That's a 14-minute break. This is a restroom break or a break that anyone needs.

And, remember, we're going to ask you to leave your mics on, the ones who have their mics on. So you have a live mic, don't say anything you wish you didn't. And we will see everybody at 10:30. Thank you.

(Recess was had at 10:16 a.m. and resumed at 10:30 a.m.)

THE COURT: All right. It's 10:30 and I think we're ready to resume. We want to make sure we've got voices

1	on everybody who needs to speak. And so I'm going to do a
2	quick check on that.
3	I take it that, Mr. McMullen, you are conducting
4	the exam. I want to make sure I can hear you okay. Do we
5	have you, Mr. McMullen?
6	MR. McMULLEN: Yes, Your Honor. I would like to
7	call
8	THE COURT: Yes, sir. Go right ahead.
9	MR. McMULLEN: Oh, I'm sorry.
10	THE COURT: No, go right ahead. We can hear you
11	fine.
12	MR. McMULLEN: I would like to call Major Darren
13	Goods.
14	THE COURT: Certainly. And we're going to have
15	Major Goods raise his right hand, and Mr. Sample is going to
16	swear him in.
17	THE CLERK: Sir, do you solemnly affirm or swear
18	to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth
19	so help you God?
20	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
21	THE COURT: Counsel may proceed.
22	MR. McMULLEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT

1 MAJOR DARREN GOODS,

having been first duly sworn, was examined as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

4 BY MR. McMULLEN:

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- 5 Q. Major Goods, would you please introduce yourself to 6 the Court.
- A. My name is Darren Goods. I'm a major with the Memphis
- 8 | Police Department. I've been with the Memphis Police
- 9 Department now for almost 35 years. It will actually be
- 10 | 35 years in July of this year, July 13th. I've worked in
- 11 various assignments, including uniform patrol, the Robbery
- 12 Bureau as both a sergeant investigating and as a supervisor.
- 13 I've also worked the FBI Safety Task Force as an investigator
- 14 and a supervisor. I've worked as a supervisor investigator
- in what is the Project Safe Neighborhood Gun Unit. I've been
- 16 a homicide investigator. I've worked several patrol
- 17 | stations.
- 18 | Tarnish Blue Task Force. A Ridgeway General Investigative
- 19 Bureau as a supervisor. In 2014 I was transferred to the
- 20 | Multi-Agency Gang Unit as a lieutenant. In roughly about
- 21 | 2015 I was elevated to the position of Operations Commander
- 22 | for the Multi-Agency Gang Unit, which is where I currently
- 23 service.
- 24 Q. Is that sometimes referred to as M.G.U.?
- 25 A. **Yes, sir.**

- Q. Okay. Could you explain to the Court the configuration of the Multi-Agency Gang Unit, what other agencies are involved, and just a general 1-2-3 understanding of that operation and how it functions.
- A. Multi-Agency Gang Unit is comprised of a total of six agencies that governs the Multi-Agency Gang Unit. And that is the Memphis Police Department -- well, let me back up.

The Multi-Agency Gang Unit is governed by a six-member executive board. Those board members are made up of the department heads of the Memphis Police Department, which is Director Mike Rallings; Shelby County Sheriff's Department, which is Sheriff Bonner; Shelby County District Attorney General's Office, which is Amy Weirich; the FBI Special Agent in Charge, which is Special Agent in Charge Myers; the ATF, I call it Tobacco and Firearms out of the Nashville office, which the Memphis division falls under their purview. Right now they have an Acting Special Agent in Charge Frank Herrera. We also have in a sense a Special Agent in Charge that's physically here in Memphis, Chris Rogers with ATF. The U.S. Attorney's Office, which is Mr. Michael Dunavant.

Within the M.G.U. itself, on a daily basis, we have both Memphis Police officers, Shelby County Sheriff deputies, as well as ATF agents that are actually -- we share the same space, share the same building space.

- Q. So explain that. Explain that concept when you say y'all share the same space.
- A. We are all housed in the same building together. We have several different types of teams that specialize in certain things. For instance, we have a NIBIN team, or NIBIN investigative team that deals primarily with guns and bullet casings, crime scene ballistic evidence.

Within that team we have an ATF Strike Force. And they primarily deal with the same thing, any type of gun-related crime. So they're housed -- they are actually co-located in the actual same office space.

And we have other teams within the building as well that include a fugitive team, what we call a strategic investigative team. These are long-term guys. We have a crime analysis unit. We have NIBIN lab. We have a regional CD -- crimes and intelligence center. That's also in this same building.

And then we also have what we call our Gang Response Team, which are the kind of street-level response team that responds to the gang violence or gang complaints that happen at street level. Kind of some of your lower level complaints, high crime area, high gun area.

But in each one of these teams there's a combination of at least a Memphis Police officer and a Shelby County Sheriff deputy, as well as on the Strike Force we've got the

1 ATF.

- Q. When you say you have teams in the building, so the Multi-Agency Gang Unit is in a building together, and are you saying they work together like co-workers like --
- A. Yes, absolutely. They all work in the same building.

  They occupy the same office space. Kind of a cubicle kind of office so there are multiple cubicles in each particular space, if that makes sense. And there are deputies and officers and ATF agents all occupying the same space.
- Q. So I'm trying to get an analogy that can kind of describe it. So they're basically almost like a joint venture between the different agencies, and that joint venture operates as an entity of its own.
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 Q. Is that a fair description?
- 16 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. All right. And so is it practical to screen
  information from one member of the team who may be from MPD,
  screen information from that person by the other members of
  the team?
  - A. Now, when you say screen, are you talking about if information comes in, let's say to an ATF agent, then if the ATF agent is occupying the same office space with a Memphis Police officer, then they act -- the officers kind of step out of the room so they can review the information? If

- 1 | that's what you're asking, that is absolutely not practical.
- 2 Q. Okay. Now, you're aware that Memphis Police
- 3 Department is under a Consent Decree.
- 4 A. Yes, sir.
- 5 Q. And as far as you know, do any -- and you know none of
- 6 | those other agencies are under a Consent Decree.
- 7 A. Correct.
- 8 Q. Does that create -- tell me how you all have been able
- 9 to work -- does that create a burden trying -- working in
- 10 | that unit and not being able to operate the other team
- 11 members in the same fashion?
- MR. CASTELLI: Your Honor, that's -- I'm going to
- 13 | object to this line of questioning.
- 14 THE COURT: An objection's been made. Let me
- 15 hear the objection. Go ahead, Mr. Castelli.
- MR. CASTELLI: I think the question assumes -- I
- 17 | think there's a lack of foundation here for that question. I
- 18 think it assumes some facts that the witness hasn't testified
- 19 to yet.
- 20 THE COURT: All right. I think it probably is
- 21 | lacking in a foundation here, and so I'm going to sustain the
- 22 objection. We can address some of the foundational questions
- 23 and then see if we have a subject that we can proceed with.
- 24 | But it does lack a foundation at this point.
- Counsel, see if we can lay a foundation for that.

# 59 DIRECT - MAJOR DARREN GOODS 1 Inquire if you wish to do so. 2 MR. McMULLEN: Thank you, Your Honor. 3 BY MR. McMULLEN: 4 Major Goods, are you aware of the 1978 Kendrick Consent Decree? 5 6 Yes, sir. 7 Tell me your understanding of the limitations that MPD 8 has pursuant to the Consent Decree. 9 Basically if there's any type of investigation that 10 involves any people or persons or groups that are involved in 11 political activities, then we are precluded from conducting 12 any kind of investigation on them as it relates to First Amendment issues. 13 14 Okay. Do you know if any other of the other agencies 15 that work in that Multi-Agency Gang Unit also have that 16 prohibition? 17 No, sir. 18 THE COURT: Any voir dire, Mr. Castelli, that you 19 wish on this question? MR. CASTELLI: I don't think so at this time, 20 21 Your Honor. I may have some questions on cross-examination. 22 I would like to hear more. Thank you. 23 THE COURT: Sure. That's fine. 24 BY MR. McMULLEN: 25 Okay. Can you explain whether this is a problem with

MPD -- the members of MPD who are on the Multi-Agency Gang
Unit, if there's difficulty with them functioning on the
Multi-Agency Gang Unit having to adhere to the Consent Decree
with other agencies who don't, or is there? Can you explain
it?

A. Yes --

THE COURT: Let me -- let us rephrase that question. Does the Multi-Agency Gang Unit engage in investigating individuals who are not involved or believed to be or have probable cause to believe to be involved in criminal activity?

THE WITNESS: Yes, we do investigate individuals that are involved in criminal activity. As a matter of fact, every -- any complaint, any type of investigation that we are involved in, there is some type of criminal nexus involvement.

THE COURT: That's very helpful. That's a good place for us to start.

Counsel -- and just so it's -- we all understand, you would -- because you're investigating only criminal activity, you would not initiate, for example, an investigation of someone in a City Councilman's office just because they took a position contrary to the budget for the MPD.

THE WITNESS: Absolutely not, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. I think that sort of frames it a little bit. And certainly, Mr. McMullen, go right ahead.

But we understand that they initiate inquiries, investigations, when there is some indicia of criminal conduct involved.

And did I say that correctly? Did I say that correctly in this matter? I'm asking the witness on that.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, that is correct.

THE COURT: Okay. With that framework, go right ahead, counsel.

#### BY MR. McMULLEN:

- Q. Okay. I want to follow up on this. Everything -- in my understanding from the voir dire from the Court, is that everything that you all investigate has some criminal nexus. Is that a fair -- I think that's a fair paraphrasing of what the Court said, has some criminal nexus.
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. Do you sometimes receive -- do you ever
  receive -- and tell me whether -- tell me if any that you -tell me if any problems or hurdles that you encounter, based
  on your understanding of the Consent Decree, that's operating
  in the Multi-Agency Gang Unit.
  - A. Yes, sir. I guess one of the biggest problems is really the different interpretations of exactly what the Consent Decree kind of allows us, as Memphis Police officers,

to do and what some of those prohibitions are.

I think -- depending on who you're having a conversation with, you're going to get a different interpretation of exactly what that is. For instance, you may have -- City attorneys may think their interpretation may be that, yes, we can continue to investigate anything of a criminal nature. In this case, you may have the plaintiff or the ACLU attorney saying something different, even the Monitor. Or the Monitor takes the position that, you know, there's a lot of things that we're not allowed to do, whether it's of a criminal nature or not.

And if you look at -- kind of consider the, I guess, the definition of political intelligence, it kind of runs the spectrum of a lot of different things. And if you just look at just the verbiage that's in that definition, if I remember correctly, it really doesn't tell us anything.

MR. McMULLEN: What exhibit is that?

Your Honor, may I publish Exhibit Number 19?

THE COURT: Yes, sir. Go right ahead.

### BY MR. McMULLEN:

- Q. And under that definition section, that is page number 4.
- Okay. Yes, sir. Continue on, you were talking about the definition.
  - A. So the definition of political intelligence, if you

look at subset number 4, political intelligence means the gathering, indexing, filing, maintenance storage, or dissemination of information, or any other investigative activities relating to any person's beliefs, opinions, associations, or other exercise of their First Amendment rights.

You know, to me, in my layperson, I guess, understanding of that is, if you go strictly by that, then that really limits pretty much anything we do. We can't receive information from another agency. We can't provide them with information relative to -- even though it doesn't mention criminal investigation here, it does talk about -- there's a clause that says, or any other investigative activities.

So if you look at just -- to me, just the strict verbiage that's contained in this definition, then that severely limits anything that M.G.U. can be involved in or the Memphis Police Department as a whole.

- Q. How many members of the Memphis Police Department are in the M.G.U.?
- A. There are actually 27 officers, commissioned officers, and one civilian employee.
- Q. Now, tell me some instances, without naming the names of the potential person, where you all have -- where you all have backed off an investigation because of what you

interpreted was prohibited by the Consent Decree. Please don't name names.

A. Yes, sir. Recently we received a citizen's complaint about a location in the northern section of Memphis, where there was a tremendous amount of gang activity, a lot of shooting, a lot of drug activity. It was pretty much an open-air drug market, shootings all day, all night. Just young people just wreaking havoc in the neighborhood.

But because of where that location -- that house was located, we knew that there were some individuals that actually lived on that street or frequented that street that does have those political activisms they're involved in.

So we just -- because we knew that, after we got the complaint and we did a little research and found it exactly was, because that information came up, then we stopped that investigation. And then had to go take additional steps to allow -- I mean, to get permission from the Director for us to continue with that investigation.

We primarily had to lay out pretty much the complaint, the source of the complaint -- not necessarily the source of the complaint but the type of complaint and the type of criminal activity in order to get -- to receive authorization. It was sent up the chain of command to get authorization for us to continue that investigation.

We completely stopped that investigation all together.

We didn't share the information with anyone else in the unit,
with ATF or anyone else, and just stopped it because of that.

- Q. And do you think adding to the confusion was the phrase political intelligence? How do you think your people, MPD people, interpreted that phrase, political intelligence?
- A. I think from the MPD perspective, from our perspective, the guys in the office, they think that political intelligence is gathering information, disseminating information, or filing information on people or persons or groups that are involved in political-action-type activity.

So with that being said, you know, that's kind of our interpretation of it. And when we come across someone, whether they're named in the complaint or whether, you know, we get information that they're involved in criminal activity, even before we do any investigation, we make sure that we get authorization to do such.

But, again, if you go back to this definition that's in the Consent Decree, you know, that kind of really opens up the landscape of exactly what political intelligence is.

MR. McMULLEN: I want to go publish Exhibit 21, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Certainly.

MR. McMULLEN: Modified definitions. Scroll down to number 5.

1 BY MR. McMULLEN:

- 2 Q. You're aware that the City has been working with the
- 3 ACLU on coming out with the modifications to the Consent
- 4 Decree?
- 5 A. Yes, sir.
- 6 0. And one of those proposed modifications, number 5,
- 7 | is -- the document before you you have the strike-through
- 8 | changing the political intelligence to First
- 9 Amendment-related intelligence. And can you just take a
- 10 moment and read that definition.
- 11 It's not your first time seeing this definition.
- 12 A. No, this isn't.
- 13 Q. Do you find that definition is more clear about what
- 14 type of intelligence that you need authorization to engage
- 15 in?
- 16 A. Yes, sir. This definition here just kind of takes out
- 17 | a lot of the -- for my understanding, a lot of the ambiguity
- 18 that's in the original definition.
- 19 Q. All right. And I'm going to go back to something that
- 20 | we were discussing later, and I want to make clear.
- In M.G.U. do you ever -- do your counterparts, and I'm
- 22 talking about the other agencies, do they ever -- have you
- 23 ever seen them produce information that was not germane --
- 24 | that didn't have a criminal nexus, but was for threat
- 25 assessment or criminal prevention or crime readiness?

- 1 A. Yes, sir.
- 2 Q. Okay. Can you give an example of that?
- 3 A. Recently there was -- I guess with all the protests
- 4 | going on, the ATF sent out I think something called -- from
- 5 their fusion center or their intel group --
- 6 Q. Did that get to M.G.U.?
- 7 A. It comes to the ATF agents.
- 8 Q. Okay.
- 9 A. And then they will say, okay, this is some threats we
- 10 got towards police officers. So it's not necessarily
- 11 Memphis, but these are threats that were made to either shoot
- 12 police or ambush police and that sort of thing. So they will
- push those things out, but that's not -- you know, it's not
- 14 | happening here, it's not something that we act on.
- 15 Q. Okay. And I think from the Court's question, I think
- 16 | what he -- well, the Court can correct me. I want to get to
- 17 the heart of y'all investigate crimes with criminal nexus.
- 18 Do you or your counterpart get other information that
- 19 maybe -- that may not raise to the level of a crime, kind of
- 20 | it will fall in the category, I think, of threat assessment
- 21 | but not enough of a threat to arrest on, do y'all get that
- 22 type of information at M.G.U. that will give you a pause on
- 23 the definition of the First Amendment-related intelligence?
- I think that will be -- I know that's what I'm trying
- 25 | to determine.

- 1 A. There's -- the information comes in to us at M.G.U.
- 2 from various sources, the information to ATF, FBI, TBI, and
- 3 | that sort of thing with certain levels of threat assessments
- 4 that we do get on an occasional basis.
- 5 Q. Okay. But -- and so -- I understand. That
- 6 information comes in.
- 7 Is it the type of information that M.G.U. -- and I'm
- 8 | separating M.G.U. from MPD. The type of information that
- 9 M.G.U. would need to act on?
- 10 A. No, sir.
- 11 Q. You just get -- it's just information.
- 12 A. Yes, sir.
- 13 Q. Okay. So any information the M.G.U. would really act
- 14 on, is it fair to say -- and I want you to think about it --
- 15 | it would have a criminal nexus?
- 16 A. Yes, sir.
- 17 Q. All right. So I want to go next to -- I want to talk
- 18 about undercover accounts. And I know that is a broad --
- 19 that is a broad term. And, first, I'm going to ask how
- 20 | you -- let's assume undercover accounts --
- Well, tell me your understanding -- does M.G.U. have
- 22 undercover accounts?
- 23 A. Does M.G.U. as a unit have an undercover account? No.
- 24 Q. Social media account?
- 25 A. Yes, sir, I understand. But do we have -- some of our

investigators have UC undercover accounts, yes, that they create on their own, that they maintain a password, login, user name, that sort of thing, yes. But those accounts are strictly for those individual officers. It is not something where anyone can come in with a login and password and log into kind of a general social media account and access that particular platform. So the accounts are to the individual officers.

- Q. Why would someone in M.G.U. need a -- and I'm going to just kind of phrase a term that I don't think it's been -- but let's call that an alias account.
- 12 Why would someone at M.G.U. need an alias account?
  - A. Because a lot of the investigations that we're involved in are exceptionally sensitive in nature. And you don't want to go to the social media platform as Darren Goods, so to speak and --
  - Q. Why wouldn't you want to go on the platform as Darren Goods?
  - A. Because then people find out -- if I use my own, just say, whatever social media account to do searches that are involving gang members or some type of crime that we are actively investigating, then when I'm doing those searches and when I'm doing that investigation, that opens me up to potentially the target that we are investigating, identifying -- then they can identify who I am, who my kids

are, my family, my friends. And then, you know, there is some -- could be very well catastrophic consequences to that.

I'll give an example of just something that happened recently, but we had been able to stop it before it got to that point.

We had a Memphis Police officer's wife who was on a social media platform. And she was engaged in conversation with someone on that platform who identified himself as a gang member in Memphis. They went back and forth. And this particular person found out where this young lady worked and started sending threatening messages to her work. And he also found her home address, and posted her home address, and made threats to harm her and her family.

So, it's a situation where one of my officers -- or just say me. If I'm involved in that investigation, then I certainly don't want those targets to know who I am, where I live, where I work, because I expose my entire family, I expose my friends. Because there could be some type of violence repercussions.

Q. Okay. Let's talk -- because I'm going to try to differentiate different types of accounts.

Let's say on the alias account that an officer has, that he logs -- he can log into it. You can't log into it as his boss. It is his personal account; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

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Q. Okay. Are those accounts ever used to friend or infiltrate any type of group, or are they used primarily for searching and personal stuff that the officer wants to do?

A. Those accounts are used primarily for searching and looking for evidence of crime and probable cause.

Q. Okay. On those alias accounts, do you ever plan to join some group under some assumed name just -- and I'm talking about alias accounts. I'll get to the other types of accounts. But --

A. Not on alias accounts.

Q. Okay. Now, you do have some officers in M.G.U. who are -- forget social media accounts. They are undercover sometimes.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Okay. Now do those -- this is the second type of account. Do those officers have accounts that may be associated with their undercover identity?

18 A. Yes, sir.

Q. Okay. And tell me, on those accounts, keeping certain intelligence as close to the vest as possible.

A. Well, those officers have received formal training in undercover operations and they create their undercover account using those things. And they oftentimes will use their account to friend different gangs, different people that are involved in criminal activity, where there is a

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criminal nexus where they are investigating -- where they are actively investigating some type of alleged crime. They don't use those accounts just willy-nilly to do searches and that sort of thing. But they are searching -- when they're on those social media platforms, they are actively involved in the criminal investigation.

And I want to kind of depart a little bit.

Now, the search terms that will be -- that can be drawn from that search history, tell me how sensitive those terms are, if they inadvertently get out. Tell me about the search terms.

A. The search terms from not only the UC account but the alias accounts are very sensitive. And if they end up in the wrong hands, that can be catastrophic as well.

For instance, we may have a situation where we're investigating, you know, Gang X, or individuals in Gang X that are involved in murders, shootings, robberies, drug sales, selling guns, and we may have someone that is a source that's providing us intel. And some of those searches, some of those search terms may be terms that our investigators glean from those sources. And if -- some of these gang members are very technologically savvy. And if they were -- had access to some of those search terms, it probably wouldn't be hard in some cases to figure out who the source is, who that source of information is. And that could prove

to be catastrophic, not only to the source, the human source they are using, but if one of our investigators is maybe even introduced to a target by a source, that could be catastrophic to him as well.

We've got an officer -- a sergeant in our office now who was working a source, a human source, and this source made the mistake and told a very good friend of his, a relative, that he was working with this officer. Well, it got back to the gang that we were investigating and they killed him.

 $\mathbb{Q}$ . Oh, wow.

All right. So needless to say, the search terms there are very, very sensitive.

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Let's go to what I call the -- I mean, I divided them into different accounts, and I'm going to call this a safe account. And I'm going to describe it like the Bob Smith account. Okay?

Do you all have any accounts like this where it's just totally a fake account, not an account having to do with an alias that actually is to somebody or what you call a UC account, a true undercover account, do y'all have any accounts like that?

- 24 A. No, sir.
  - Q. And has M.G.U. ever had any accounts like the Bob

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- 1 | Smith account?
- 2 A. No, sir.
- 3 Q. Now, I divided these up into three different accounts.
- 4 Have I missed any form of undercover social media account
- 5 | that M.G.U. uses in fighting crime?
- 6 A. No, sir.
- 7 Q. All right. I want to go to Definition 8 in
- 8 Exhibit 21. And you see this is the proposed modification
- 9 that the ACLU and City of Memphis proposed to the Court. And
- 10 reading that definition of undercover account, do you think
- 11 | you can effectively operate M.G.U. with that definition?
- 12 A. Yes, sir.
- 13 Q. And I think I asked you this before, but when you
- 14 talked about the definition of First Amendment-related
- 15 intelligence, we took out the phrase political intelligence
- 16 and we put, really, a number 5.
- Does that definition provided some clarity?
- 18 A. Yes, sir.
- 19 Q. Do you think with that definition, not only can you
- 20 | articulate it to the 20 or so members of MPD, but also the
- 21 other members of M.G.U., don't you think it's important for
- 22 them to understand the limitations of which y'all are
- 23 dealing?
- 24 A. Yes, because we all are in the office together, we're
- 25 | all working together, and everyone completely has a good

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- understanding of these definitions and what we can and can't
- 2 **do**.
- 3 Q. Now, M.G.U., as I understand it, as you've testified
- 4 here today, operates -- I mean, y'all really -- everything
- 5 | you do for law enforcement purposes has criminal nexus that
- 6 **get us --**
- 7 A. Right.
- 8 Q. Now, I want to go to definition number 3. Just take
- 9 your time and read that definition of legitimate law
- 10 enforcement purpose. And that wasn't -- that's not a term in
- 11 | the original Decree. But I want you to read that definition
- 12 and tell me whether you would be -- whether that in any
- way -- whether you could operate M.G.U. sufficiently under
- 14 | that definition of legitimate law enforcement purposes.
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. Now, I want to go back to how y'all operate. Do y'all
- ever get involved -- does M.G.U. ever get involved when
- 18 there's, like, a school threat on social media, when someone
- 19 | threatens, you know -- and I'm not talking about a threat
- 20 | arising to the level of tracking down and arrest. I'm
- 21 talking about a threat that, like, oh, of something will
- 22 | happen Monday, just wait and see, or something like that. Do
- y'all ever get involved in those type of things that don't
- 24 | rise to the level of a criminal threat?
- 25 A. Yes, sir. We get complaints all the time from various

members of Shelby County School System Security Team. Some of our guys have relationships with the Shelby County Sheriff deputies that are responsible for security of schools. And we'll get calls and emails and complaints from them that there may be something or some kind of threat that's going to happen, the kids are talking about, or they're posting on social media, that there will be some kind of gang fight or gang shooting or some type of retaliatory criminal acts of violence on a student or a group of students or at this location. And we will get involved in those and try to figure out, you know, who the actors are, who posted the threat, whether that is a legitimate threat. If the person who posted the threat has means to carry the threat out.

But, yes, we will actively get involved in those.

And oftentimes we find out that it's -- sometimes we find out that it just may be a kid that's, you know, just kind of spouting off, so to speak.

- Q. And the use of that information may come in from school security or someone else?
- A. Yes, sir. That comes primarily through school security, there's board members, as far as security personnel.

And they even have Shelby County Police officers in the school, we get complaints from them, Shelby County Sheriff's deputy, which is a full-time commissioned deputy in

1 the schools.

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- Q. Now, that information you wouldn't really know how they got it -- how that school security force, or whatever,
- 4 got that information.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. But if -- assuming -- and I don't think that situation
  is addressed in the original Consent Decree. But, you know,
  there's certain clarification by the Court as to information
  you can receive and it does not violate the Consent Decree.
  - Do you think you would be comfortable with those clarifications?
- 12 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Would it help you if they are -- to use a term in the legal industry, codify. Would it help you if those were written into the Consent Decree?
- A. Yes, sir. Because if it's codified and it's in there, if it's a clear definition, then it kind of removes all of the different interpretations. It removes any ambiguity and it gives our officers the clear understanding of what they can and cannot do.
- 21 Q. And now y'all will get that information, okay, I'm
  22 going to do something to the school. My understanding, based
  23 on the name of your unit, y'all are really interested in
  24 gangs.
  - When you get that, do you do a vetting whether this is

a gang name or just something else? And the second part of my question, if you do it that way, do you send it off to another unit when you figure out it's not a gang, or do you keep it?

Tell me -- and let's go back to the example. I'm going to do something at XYZ School. Some kid on social media. Not planning to blow up, not planning to shoot nobody, but let's call it veiled threat. Y'all get that type of information; right?

- A. We will get that, yes, sir.
- 11 Q. All right. Walk the Court through that -- because
  12 you're a gang unit, so you get that information. Tell me -13 walk through how that is handled.
  - A. So we get that information. We get that complaint.

    We'll look at it and then we will assign it to one of our investigators. We will also assign it to someone involved in our crime analysis unit. And then collectively --
  - Q. And person could be a part of any of the agencies that you named.
    - A. That is correct. Yes, they will start an immediate investigation, trying to determine the veracity of the complaint, trying to identify not only the target of the complaint, but we also, of course, try to identify the person making the complaint -- that's making the threat.

And then we also are looking to see if any of these

people, whether they be the target or the person making the threat, are they affiliated or do they have any kind of gang affiliation.

If they do have gang affiliation, then that just simply becomes another part of the investigative process. If we're not able to determine if they have gang affiliation, that doesn't preclude us from continuing to investigate.

- Q. Would you ship it out of M.G.U.?
- A. It is really going to depend on the actual complaint.

  Now, what we uncover or what did we discover in the initial complaint.

If it's something that we can handle and just by simply maybe going and talking -- we identified the person making the threat, we talk to the child, talk to the child's parents, and talk to the target or whatever the case may be, then we try to resolve it that way.

If we need to conduct a more long-term investigation, then we will do that. If we need other resources to reach out to maybe a task force or precinct, and say there's a complaint here that there's some kind of shooting or some kind of fight that's going to take place at this school on this day. And then we find out that that's something that can be handled by the precinct, whether it's gang -- whether there's a gang nexus or not, if it's something that can be handled by the precinct or maybe they can create a direct

patrol to the area, then we will pass it on. And we will get the precincts to work with us. So it really kind of depends on the complaint. It depends on what we're able to uncover during the course of the investigation as far as which direction we go.

But we keep a lot of those complaints, and we try to follow them through conclusion. But we will send those maybe to a precinct if we feel that it's just a veiled complaint and it can be handled by a direct patrol, have the ability around school, after school, before school, or in the neighborhood, then we will -- we have passed it off to the precincts to handle that.

- Q. Tell me about the oversight of M.G.U. Tell me about the hierarchy in the reporting. Do y'all -- do you report to a board? Just explain all that to the Court.
- A. The Multi-Agency Gang Unit is governed by the six-member executive board that I spoke of, those six agencies. And then I am the Operations Commander, so I'm responsible for the day-to-day operations of the unit at the direction of the executive board.

So we do weekly reports. We do monthly reports. We do quarterly reports and we do an annual report. And the monthly, quarterly, and annual report are all submitted to the executive board for their review.

Kind of the weekly reports, we kind of disseminate

those kind of in-house to kind of see where we are, what type of investigations are we working on, what are the stats. And we also report them to Shelby County Sheriff's Department as well as the Memphis Police Department.

Q. Let's go back to the original Decree, which is Exhibit 19. Under I, restriction on joint operations.

Now, this is the original Decree. When you read this Decree, tell me your interpretation of this. I mean, I know you've read it several times and you've talked about it several times. But is that -- the way that it's written somewhat give you pause about your whole operation?

- A. That maybe we need to close up shop and go home.
- Q. Okay. But tell me what about that phraseology or terminology would make you think that.
  - A. It pretty much says that we're not allowed to do anything. We can't share information with anyone. We can't receive any information from anyone. And if we just look at, I guess, just the verbiage that's there, the defendants and the City of Memphis shall not encourage, cooperate with, delegate, employ, contract with or act at the behest of any local, state, federal, or private agency, or any person, who plans to conduct any investigation, activity or conduct prohibited by this Decree.

THE COURT: Let me ask this. Do you engage in investigations of First Amendment activity that's not

criminally related?

THE WITNESS: No, sir, we do not.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Not at all.

THE COURT: Well, let's go back. I'm not saying we need to keep the language. I'm just -- let's make sure we're focused on what the prohibitions is. And I'm going to let counsel redirect that, because it's a little tough to ask the Major something that -- would you go through that, Mr. McMullen, so we can focus on it a little.

MR. McMULLEN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So we need some -- if this needs to be revised, we need some thoughts about how that might be done.

## BY MR. McMULLEN:

Q. That is one section that the City and the ACLU has not been able to come to an agreement on the language.

What types of things do you think should be in here which would, you know, be kind of clear to you and you can clearly articulate to your commend staff when they see restrictions on joint operations? Just tell me -- and I know -- I know I want to wordsmith it for you here, but tell me -- just give me a framework of what you would like to -- what gives you some comfort in reading that that you can articulate it to the other agencies, you can articulate it to

your 28 guys of MPD.

- A. That is a very good question. I don't -- just reading this -- first of all, my interpretation of this is that if we went strictly by the letter of this definition, then we are really not allowed to do anything. Ninety plus or for a vast majority of all the work that we do has some components where we're sharing intelligence, we're sharing information. It's all of a criminal nature.
- Would something in there, like --

THE COURT: Let's just go back and help focus a little bit on that, Mr. McMullen. Because nothing prohibits anybody from working on a criminal case. I think there may -- but clearing up confusion is very important. And so what would help Major Goods in clearing up any confusion. I mean, I think that's what you're getting at. Is that right, Mr. McMullen?

MR. McMULLEN: Exactly. We are not asking the Court to vacate. We're asking the Court to modify. And we want to clear it up -- clear up the confusion. So I was going to suggest some buzz words, and I don't mean to craft the language here through this witness.

THE COURT: I'm going to invite you to go ahead and maybe ask a little more of a leading question. I'm not pushing you to do that, but I think that's the permission you asked for.

84 DIRECT - MAJOR DARREN GOODS 1 MR. McMULLEN: Yes, Your Honor. Yes, that's 2 exactly. 3 BY MR. McMULLEN: 4 If you had some language in it, is it a fair assumption to the extent -- and I want to -- do we have --5 6 MR. McMULLEN: Okay. I want to publish some 7 proposed language from Defendant's Exhibit 4. 8 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 9 BY MR. McMULLEN: 10 And I know you didn't come here intending to have to 11 interpret language, but it will be helpful, I think, to the 12 Court to understand what's clear for you and your guys in the 13 M.G.U. so they can operate and not being challenged. 14 All right. So this here, the defendant and City of 15 16 act at the behest of any local, state, federal, or private 17 agency or any person, to plan or conduct any investigation, 18

Memphis shall not encourage, delegate, employ, or contract or activity, or conduct prohibited by the Decree.

Is that -- that's from the original?

That's correct.

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And in here, there's an in other words explanation. In other words, the City may not direct another agency to act as its surrogate to violate the Decree or accept information that the City knows or should reasonably have known was collected in a manner that would violate the Constitution.

All right. Then the second part is, under this section the City may receive information --

And this is the part that you want to know what can you do.

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. All right. Under this section, the City may receive information from other entities that does not constitute

  First Amendment-related intelligence. And we know --
  - MR. GLOVER: Does constitute.

### BY MR. McMULLEN:

Q. Yes. That does constitute First Amendment-related intelligence for a legitimate law enforcement purpose provided that the City may not act upon such information without obtaining an authorization pursuant to Section G.

So back to what the Court has said, articulate understanding, if it's going to involve First

Amendment-related intelligence, you get an authorization.

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. The City may not act upon or catalog information from other agencies constituting First Amendment-related intelligence that is unrelated to any legitimate law enforcement purpose.

And, remember, at M.G.U. you said sometimes ATF would come in there with threat assessment information that has nothing to do with First Amendment. If that may have to do

- with First Amendment, and this just said you can't catalog or keep it.
  - A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then the last sentence. Nothing in this section shall preclude the City from receiving tips from non-law enforcement agencies or individuals.

That allowed you to -- would that allow you to feel comfortable and be able to articulate to your command staff that they can operate, receiving these tips, receiving this information? But if it's something that is not to do with -- is kind of a threat assessment, no criminal nexus, you don't catalog, keep it, you don't participate in that.

Do you think that would be a clearer -- a more articulable section that you could articulate to your command staff and train and teach and they could operate?

COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, I didn't hear an answer.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. We couldn't hear the answer there. It may have been -- I couldn't hear it either. So, Major, I'm sorry, would you repeat your answer or answer initially on that.

THE WITNESS: My answer was yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. We're going -- I think we need to mark what was initially number 4 from the City, this is the revised language that's proposed, as the next numbered

87 DIRECT - MAJOR DARREN GOODS 1 exhibit since we've talked about it and we certainly need it 2 in that context and with the testimony of Mr. Goods. So 3 we're going to mark that. 4 Is there any objection, Mr. McMullen? We'll make that 25. 5 6 MR. McMULLEN: No, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Okay. We'll mark and receive. 8 No objection from Mr. Castelli for receiving 9 that? 10 MR. CASTELLI: Not to the Court receiving it, not 11 at all. 12 THE COURT: All right. So we've marked and 13 received that as 25, and that's the City's -- it's a proposal 14 as to revision of "I" by the City. 15 (No. 25 was marked and received into evidence.) 16 BY MR. McMULLEN: 17 All right. Do you think the Multi-Agency Gang Unit 18 has been a valuable crime fighting unit for the City of 19 Memphis? 20 Absolutely. 21 MR. McMULLEN: Your Honor, if I could take two 22 minutes. 23 THE COURT: Certainly, that's fine. Absolutely. 24 Take a look at your notes and we'll see where we are. And we 25 may take a short break after this, because Mr. Castelli will

be next. And we kind of have a situation where we need a short staff break here. So just let me know and tell me if you've got any more questions, we'll ask those; otherwise, we'll take a short break.

Anything else from the City?

MR. McMULLEN: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. McMULLEN: I have one other question to Major Goods.

THE COURT: Certainly.

#### BY MR. McMULLEN:

Q. Major Goods, now we have put forth Exhibit 25. But you're aware the Court has made some clarifications under Section I that may be different from that language. You're aware the latitude that those clarifications have given you and M.G.U. as far as being able to participate.

And is it your position, whether you take our language or some language from the Court, do you want more clarity for your officers and more clarity about the latitude in which y'all can operate in and where the bumper rails are?

A. Yes.

MR. McMULLEN: Those are all my questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. What we're going to do is we are going to take that short break. I think it's probably

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helpful to everyone. It will be about an eight to ten-minute break. I'll come back in eight minutes. And if everybody's ready, we'll proceed at that time. But this is a restroom break, and, of course, we will have a lunch break at about So we'll see everybody -- remember, leave your mics You have a hot mic, so you may want to step away from your microphone if you confer with someone. All right. Thank you very much. (Recess was had at 11:31 a.m. and resumed at 11:47 a.m.) THE COURT: Let me make sure we've got everybody up and get our -- have out witness visible. Yes, we do. Absolutely. Major, you okay? They asked to -- they said people were fading just a little bit on their voices at the That's sort of normal. Just ask everybody to speak up just a little more because the court reporter reported that people were showing they were a little tired and she just wants you to speak up a little bit. Okay. Mr. Castelli, any questions for Major Goods? MR. CASTELLI: Yes, Your Honor. I just want to make sure. Major Goods, is your

THE COURT: Yes, Major Goods --

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. Can you hear me?

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CROSS - MAJOR DARREN GOODS
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                 MR. CASTELLI: Okay.
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                 THE COURT: Good.
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                 MR. CASTELLI: Okay. I just wanted to make sure.
                 THE COURT:
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                             Thank you.
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                          CROSS-EXAMINATION
 6
    BY MR. CASTELLI:
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            All right. Good morning, Major Goods. Tom Castelli,
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    and we've met before. I just have a couple of questions I
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    want to review with you.
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            First, just kind of put a place to start. Would you
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     agree with me that in your experience as a police officer
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     that we ask police officers to know a lot of different types
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    of laws; is that correct?
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            Yes, sir.
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            You have to know criminal statutes that you're
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    enforcing?
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            Yes, sir.
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            And you have to know the constitutional provisions,
    like the Fourth Amendment that might apply to a search
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    warrant?
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            Yes, sir.
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            All right. And that's like the U.S. Constitution and
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    the Tennessee Constitution, they're slightly different at
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    some points; is that correct?
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            Yes, sir.
    Α.
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## CROSS - MAJOR DARREN GOODS

- 1  $\mathbb{Q}$ . All right. And does the -- how many members of the
- 2 | Memphis Police Department are in the gang unit?
- 3 A. 27 commissioned, one civilian.
- 4 Q. Okay. So those officers also -- are they also having
- 5 to understand and know the various policies and practices of
- 6 | the Memphis Police Department?
- 7 A. Yes, sir.
- 8 Q. All right. Are there policies that are specific just
- 9 to the gang unit?
- 10 A. No, sir.
- 11 Q. Okay.
- 12 A. Not that I'm aware of. No, sir.
- 13 Q. All right. So -- but you would agree there's a lot of
- 14 different information out there that the police officers have
- 15 to learn and they have to get training on; correct?
- 16 A. Yes, sir.
- 17 Q. All right. Has your unit received training on the
- 18 Consent Decree?
- 19 A. Yes, sir.
- 20 Q. Okay. All right. You gave us a really thorough
- 21 description of kind of the types of things the gang unit is
- 22 interested in, the types of investigations that you do. Are
- 23 there times, though, where the gang unit officers are called
- 24 on to assist other departments in the Memphis Police
- 25 Department?

## CROSS - MAJOR DARREN GOODS

- 1 A. Yes, sir.
- 2 Q. So they might be called out to maybe provide or be
- 3 present at, say, a rally or a protest?
- 4 A. Yes, sir.
- 5 |Q. And maybe if there are arrests that happen at that,
- 6 | then gang unit officers have made those arrests?
- 7 A. Yes, sir.
- 8 Q. And that's not -- they're not really operating at that
- 9 point as part of the gang unit, are they?
- 10 A. No, sir.
- 11 Q. Okay. You had talked about -- given an example in
- 12 your testimony about a citizen's complaints about gang
- activity and the, I think, the North Memphis area, where
- 14 there was drug dealing and shootings that were going on?
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. All right. And I believe, and correct me if I'm
- wrong, but I believe your testimony was that the problem that
- came up was that, I guess as you were investigating that, you
- 19 came upon information that there were people that lived on
- 20 | the street that were involved in some kind of political
- 21 | activity or free speech-related activity?
- 22 A. Yes, sir.
- 23 Q. Okay. Were they -- well, first of all, and that led
- 24 | you to try to seek authorization from the Director to
- 25 | continue your investigation.

A. Yes, sir.

- 2 Q. Do you remember approximately when this situation occurred?
  - A. I received a complaint probably about three weeks ago, and we had authorization about a week or so ago, and we continue with the investigation.

However, the complaint had nothing to do with the individuals that were -- that are involved in the political active activity. They were not even related to the actual complaint. The complaint had nothing to do with them.

However, because the complaint was on the same street that they live or have relatives to live, we just felt that we needed to get authorization to move forward with the complaint on the other location.

- Q. And so these -- whoever they were, these particular individuals' political or ideological beliefs or associations, they had nothing to do with the criminal investigation that you were conducting.
- 19 A. Correct.
  - Q. And they weren't potential witnesses or victims or anything?
  - A. I guess in the grand scheme of things, if we dig down to the weeds of the investigation, there is a -- there could have been a chance that they were witnesses. Because, like I said, the complaint was basically there's an open air drug

market and gang meetings and congregation. So I guess at some point they could have been potential witnesses. But with some of the shots being fired, they potentially could have been a victim as well. But they were not the target of the actual criminal complaint.

- 2. Do you know how long it took from when you requested authorization to when you received that authorization from the Director?
- A. Well, the authorization -- about a week before my chief, who we sent it to my chief, I guess it was about a week before he got back with me and said that we could move forward because it was a criminal investigation that did not involve those political individuals.

Okay. Can you explain how you came to know that these

Particular individuals lived on that street or in that area?

A. Because we made an arrest in the past, a young man who is actively involved in some of these political activities, he was in a vehicle, we conducted a traffic stop, and he pulled into a driveway at one of the locations on that particular street. He eventually -- he tried to run. He was eventually arrested. And he was charged with felon drug possession.

And while we were out there conducting that investigation, there were other people that came out and began to stream, video stream us live that we were conducting

custody.

the investigation. We also served a search warrant for drugs on another house on that street where those people were -- had some connections with family members that were actively involved in some level of political activism.

So we were aware that -- but we made the arrests, we served the search warrant. So we were aware of that when we got the information about the complaint, and it was actually in the same area as those activists were living with those connections is how -- is why we stopped it and asked for authorization to proceed with the investigation.

So the individuals that were involved in whatever

political activity were just -- were they just known to members of your team, or did you -- how did you know that they were involved in any particular type of activity?

A. Once we made the arrest on the one individual, once he got out of the car and tried to run, he was apprehended. We realized who he was. And when they took him into custody, the supervisor called me and explained to me who the subject was and that they had him in custody. I did notify my chain of command who the subject was, what the specifics surrounding his arrest was. So that's how we knew who he was. We had no idea who he was before the traffic stop.

They determined who he was after he was actually taken into

of the political activists in this area.

He's an individual that's kind of well known as one

The activist who was videotaping us live, the officers actually saw him out there, so we knew who he was.

The location where we executed the search warrant, we did not know that that particular location was connected to any activist, until we were done with the actual searching, but not during the course of the search warrant.

- Q. Okay. Also, earlier in your testimony you had talked about -- I think Mr. McMullen had asked you about threat assessments. Is that something the gang unit is involved in in formulating or making these threat assessments?
- 11 A. No, sir.

- Q. Do you have an understanding of what type of threats are being assessed in a threat assessment?
  - A. The ones that we get are normally talking about threats against police, threats -- either shootings or looting and rioting and that sort of thing. And then they normally reference another city or another agency where there have been shootings -- I mean, where there are those types of activities. And it's just kind of a situational awareness kind of thing.
  - Q. But kind of a situation of there have been threats of violence against officers in another city, you just need to be aware in case you come across information of similar threats of violence in your area?
- A. Yes, sir.

Q. Okay. Another discussion you had with Mr. McMullen was the undercover accounts. And I want to try to clarify a few things just so I know I understand what your testimony was.

I think Mr. McMullen used a term of aliases account.

Can you tell me what that definition means to you, what alias account means to you.

- A. An alias account is a social media account that someone will create and kind of use it kind of in a name other than their own. And kind of use that -- like, our guys will kind of use that to just kind of do some searches. Some of the search terms, during our investigations, they kind of use that.
- Q. All right. Are those types of accounts -- I mean, what I'm taking from that is it might just be something you create that's got, you know, a fake name and information, but you're just using it for, kind of, those searches. It's not something you would use to -- as part of an undercover identity; is that right?
- A. That is correct.
- 21 Q. All right. So there would be another type of account
  22 that might have more thought and time put in to help create
  23 an undercover identity for an officer; is that right?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 Q. Okay. There was some testimony earlier in the week

about -- that you may or may not have been present for -
about social media accounts where someone is actually

impersonating a real person. So if I create an account that

was -- and try to say I was Major Goods, that would be me

impersonating you through a social media account.

Does M.G.U. run any type of accounts like that?

A. No, sir.

- Q. Okay. So, really, just talking about these kind of alias accounts that are used for searches, and then these more maybe structured and fully-realized undercover accounts that are used in the police work of trying to solve -- or trying to infiltrate or do the undercover work; is that right?
- A. Yes, sir.
  - Q. Okay. You had mentioned that, like, one of the reasons for these alias accounts for the searches, that there might be some exposure there when you are doing the searches?
- 18 A. Yes, sir.
  - Q. Okay. Can you just explain to me what -- someone that's using an account to search for information on social media, how somebody could learn that they're doing that, they're making those searches?
    - A. Yes, sir. There's one social media platform that if you are searching -- let's say, for instance, you aren't Darren Goods and you're searching Darren Goods. And then at

some point Darren Goods, me, I'm going to get a notification from the social media platform that it's going to tell me that -- it's going to suggest that I reach out to you because I may want to friend you, and send you a friend request so that you can be one of my friends on my social media platform.

So if I'm using my real name, real social media account, and I'm doing these searches, and James -- I'm searching James Bond, James Bond at some point is going to get a message from this social media platform saying that, hey, you may know Darren Goods and you might want to friend him. And then James Bond realizes -- looks at Darren Goods' page, and realizes I'm a police officer, and then he is doing -- he's involved in a lot of criminal activity. Then that absolutely not only exposes me, but it exposes every friend, every family member, every person that are my friends to James Bond. If that makes sense.

- Q. No, that's very helpful. And to follow up on that, I would imagine it would also tip that person off that maybe they're under some kind of investigation.
- A. Absolutely.
- 22 Q. Okay. That's extremely helpful.

Those types of accounts that you might use to, I guess, create some kind of obfuscation of who is searching, are those also used to, like, actually engage individuals on

1 | social media?

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A. We don't initiate any engagement, but if -- using the alias accounts. But if someone wants to be a friend with us, then we're going to friend them. And if they want to engage in conversation with us, then there are times when we will do that.

But the UC accounts are primarily used where -there's a lot of drugs being sold on the internet on social
media, a lot of guns are being sold, there's human
trafficking. And we may be searching someone that we got a
complaint on that may be selling drugs. And we may engage
them to try to buy drugs or try to buy guns or to try to buy
a human, try to buy people for sex or whatever the case may
be.

- Q. Have you reviewed the proposed modifications? I think you looked at it with Mr. McMullen.
- A. Some of it, yes, sir.
- 18 Q. Yeah. And that's been marked and admitted as
  19 Exhibit 21. I'm going to pull it up to my screen.
  - All right. Major Goods, can you see that on your screen, or do you have a copy of it in front of you?
  - A. Yeah, I can see. Which pages are you on?
- Q. I am on -- if you look at the top right-hand corner, there's a Page ID that says 9974. It's Section E-2 of the

25 Decree.

- 1 A. Yes, sir.
- 2 Q. So have you reviewed that before today, Section 2, A
- 3 | and B?
- 4 A. Yes, I have looked over this. Yes, sir.
- Q. All right. And just -- I guess before I ask about
   this document, just one more foundational question.
- These undercover accounts, whether they're under -
  the undercover or the alias accounts these are things you're

  using to investigate crimes; correct?
- 10 A. That is correct.
- Q. All right. And so is it your opinion or your testimony that these proposed changes would allow you to

continue to utilize that tool in criminal investigations?

14 A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. You'll see that in subsection A there there's, I

  guess, some caveats here, that says that if protected

  information is gathered and not necessary for the criminal

  investigation, that it will be -- it won't be retained.
- 19 Is that your understanding?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- 21 Q. All right. And that, also, that there will be some 22 supervisory controls on these accounts to make sure that no 23 one is using them for an unauthorized purpose or to 24 infiltrate free speech groups or political groups; is that 25 correct?

UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT

# CROSS - MAJOR DARREN GOODS

- A. Yes, sir.
- 2 Q. All right. And that is not something that you would
- 3 want the gang unit doing in the first place; correct?
- 4 A. Absolutely correct, yes, sir.
- 5 Q. All right. Thank you. I'll take that off the screen
- 6 for now.

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- 7 You testified a little -- a minute or earlier today
- 8 about some relationships that the gang unit may have with the
- 9 schools. I think specifically that there are fears or some
- 10 | kind of intelligence that there may be a gang fight or some
- 11 | kind of gang violence in a particular school. Am I getting
- 12 | that right?
- 13 A. Yes, sir.
- 14 Q. So those communications with the school system, those
- 15 | would be about potential crimes; correct?
- 16 A. Yes, sir.
- 17 Q. Okay. I want to put another document on the screen.
- 18 It is the Judge's Order, ECF Number 250.
- 19 All right. Major, do you have that in front of you
- 20 **now?**
- 21 A. Yes, sir.
- 22 Q. All right. Have you reviewed this order before? Do
- 23 you recognize this?
- 24 A. I actually just scanned through it, but I have not
- 25 | read line for line, no, sir.

UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT

- Q. Okay. So when you were testifying earlier about your understanding of how Section I of the Decree affected the gang unit, this was not something that you really had the benefit of having firm knowledge about?
  - A. Well, I did scan through a portion of that where it kind of talked about, I guess, I don't know if this is a ruling or I don't know if this is a proposal, that came from the bench. So I did kind of peruse through it. But if you want to ask me a question specifically to that, I would simply ask that you direct me to that section and give me an opportunity to review it before I have to answer.
  - Q. Absolutely. If you'll look at page 36 of the document, also Page ID Number 8417, for the record.

Feel free to take a minute to review. The specific paragraphs are probably the one in the middle, that I've highlighted on your screen, that starts "therefore", and then next paragraph, I believe, is also -- adds context to that.

- A. (Reviewing document.) Okay.
- Q. And so does that -- have you ever had the opportunity to review or read those specific findings or rulings by this Court before today?
- A. I did kind of peruse through this. But, like I said,
  I didn't read this entire document, but I did kind of read
  through this section.
  - Q. I mean, is it fair to say, though, when you were

1 testifying earlier about your interpretation of Section I, 2 that this document was not something that you were relying 3 on? 4 That's correct. Α. 5 MR. CASTELLI: Okay. Those are my questions, 6 Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: All right. I am going to go to the 8 Monitor. Are there any questions by the Monitor? 9 MR. STANTON: No, Your Honor, no questions for 10 this witness. 11 THE COURT: All right. Any redirect by counsel 12 for the City, Mr. McMullen? 13 MR. McMULLEN: No, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: All right. Well, that does -- then, 15 Major, glad to have with us today again, and we're going to 16 let you be excused. And, again, thanks so much. We'll let 17 you be excused. 18 I'm going to -- our lunch break is actually 19 coming up right now. We've typically taken about a 45-minute 20 lunch break. We'll come back at 1:00. 21 I understand that we still have two potential 22 witnesses. And is that still correct, Mr. McMullen? 23 MR. McMULLEN: Yes, that's correct, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Okay. I was looking to see -- I 25 don't know if Ms. Sink's going to testify or not. Has that

been decided? It's not essential, I'm just curious. 1 2 MR. McMULLEN: That has been decided. She's 3 going to testify. 4 THE COURT: Okay. So that gives us --She's going to testify. 5 MR. McMULLEN: 6 THE COURT: No problem. That gives us two more 7 witnesses this afternoon as I understand it. Is that 8 correct? 9 MR. McMULLEN: Yes. 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 MR. McMULLEN: And I don't expect either one to 12 be very long. 13 THE COURT: Okay. That's helpful. So what we'll 14 do is we'll see everybody at one. Remember, you have a live 15 mic. And so we'll see everybody at one. Thanks very much. 16 (Recess was had at 12:13 p.m. and resumed at 1:01 p.m.) 17 THE COURT: It is one minute after one so I think 18 we are ready to proceed. 19 Okay. You've blocked me from coming on. You're 20 being really careful here, guys, but you've got to undo that. 21 COURT STAFF: Sorry about that, Judge. 22 THE COURT: That's okay. I think you've still 23 stopped this. There we go. I think we're good now. Okay. 24 I think we're all set. 25 And let me go to -- it looks like I'm going to

UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT

Mr. Glover. Is that right, Mr. Glover? MR. GLOVER: I'll be handling this witness, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. And so who will our next witness be? 

UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT

108 DIRECT - ZAYID SALEEM 1 truth so help you God? THE WITNESS: I do. 2 3 THE COURT: Counsel. ZAYID SALEEM, 4 having been first duly sworn, testified as follows: 5 6 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. GLOVER: 7 8 You spoke your name before we swore you in. Do you 9 swear that that was the correct spelling of your name? 10 Indeed. 11 All right. Thanks. Q. 12 Would you state your title, please. 13 I am a Senior Assistant City Attorney with the City 14 Attorney's Office. I am assigned to the Memphis Police 15 Department where I serve as Police Legal Advisor. 16 All right. And, Mr. Saleem, are you actually embedded Q. 17 in the police department in the sense that your office is 18 with the Memphis Police Department? 19 Indeed, my office is within the Memphis Police 20 Department headquarters. 21 Q. All right. And can you briefly tell us, before we get 22 into your current position, your educational background. 23 Yes, sir. I received my bachelor's from LeMoyne-Owen 24 College in business administration. I received my J.D. from 25 University of Memphis School of Law.

- 1 Q. What year was your J.D.?
- 2 A. **2007 I believe.**
- Q. All right. And then tell us a little about your employment history.
- A. I worked -- let's see. After college I worked at a law firm, where I was a runner. And then I took a position with the City, where I worked within the City Attorney's. I was assigned to claims. I handed investigative claims on behalf of the City. I then left and went to law school.
- When I returned -- when I graduated from law school and passed the Bar, I was offered a position with the City of Memphis.
- Q. All right. And how long have you been, as we say,

  embedded with the police department as the City Attorney who

  resides in the police department office?
- 16 A. I believe late 2010, early 2011.

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- Q. Can you tell me what your responsibilities -- your current responsibilities are in terms of your position as the City Attorney embedded within the Memphis Police Department.
  - A. Well, I handle day-to-day operations within the department. I advise the Police Director, his command staff, other management level officials within the department on a whole host of issues. I also assist in developing policies, identifying best practices. I also train officers at the police training academy, either specialized training or doing

1 | in-service training.

- Q. All right. Can you tell the Court a little bit about any credentials or service opportunities you have with organizations that meld with your experience as a teacher.
- A. Yes, sir. I'm a member of the International

  Association of Chiefs of Police. I am also a member, a board

  member of the Legal Officers Session within IACP. I'm a

  member of the Tennessee Association with Chiefs of Police.

  I'm also member of the Major City Chiefs.

Within that confine, I have done training maybe for the last five years. I train police executives, other police legal advisors and officers on a whole host of policing issues. I've also done the same with TAPD, where I've made presentations to police chiefs and other police officials across the State of Tennessee.

I believe my last certification might have been in 2019. I attended an FBI office partner engagement training session where I was certified in criminal intelligence theory and its applicability to law enforcement.

Q. Thank you. You mentioned the IACP as well as a number of other associations of police chiefs of various jurisdictions. Do those positions and that involvement give you access to or you're exposed to different policies and procedures that different police forces utilize?

A. Absolutely. Being a board member of the legal

officers section within IACP, I actually help train on
different policies. I'm exposed to different policies, best
practices. I actually am on a board within IACP regarding
criminal intelligence, which is helping me in designing

So I am familiar with and I've been exposed to all types of policies relevant to policing.

policies that IACP will push forward with members.

- Q. All right. And, Mr. Saleem, you're aware that there has been introduced as evidence in trial as Exhibit Number 21, what's called the Proposed Modified Order of Judgment and Decree. Are you familiar with that?
- 12 A. Yes, sir, I am.

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- Q. All right. And based on your comments about your background in police policies, were you integrally involved in the discussions on behalf of the City Attorney's office and with the police department on the negotiations that resulted in the agreement with the ACLU about particular language that we would suggest to the Court for consideration in a modified Decree?
- 20 A. Yes, sir, I have been.
- 21 Q. All right. And was that a fairly intensive process
  22 where you were part of the consultation on behalf of the City
  23 as we worked towards this day?
- 24 A. Yes, sir, it has been.
- 25 Q. All right. Has it also been a part of your role

during the last 20 months to advise the police department as best you could on the new understanding of the Kendrick Consent Decree as informed by the ruling of the Court at the trial, and subsequent rulings of the Court, in a couple of different occasions, where His Honor has expanded the -- his assistance has been given on particular questions that have arisen?

- A. Yes, sir. I've been involved in that process and as information has been provided by the Court or by the Monitor, that information is provided to me and then I discuss that with the police department.
- Q. All right. When you say you discuss it with the police department, you've got how many officers in the police department?
  - A. I believe there's almost 2,000 officers in the department.
  - Q. So how, in general, have you gone about having discussions or dispensing information that relate to new evolving understandings that we have, after being informed by the Court, about the applicability of the Kendrick Decree in particular situation?
  - A. Those conversations are had at a higher level. That's when I deal with the Director, his command staff. It may even involve some management, different divisions within the police department. But most dialog happens at the higher

- 1 level and that information is then filtered down.
- 2 Q. Have you, in fact, had conversations with the Director
- 3 and command staff as new information has been added to what
- 4 | we know about interpretation -- correct interpretation of the
- 5 | Consent Decree?
- 6 A. Yes, sir.
- 7 Q. Okay. Now, you've indicated 2,000 officers in the
- 8 | police department. Have we ever just called everybody in at
- 9 once to have a training or a conversation en masse about what
- we know now about the Kendrick Consent Decree?
- 11 A. So there is in-service training that is used to train
- 12 | the departments department-wide. In-service training did
- 13 begin in January of 2020, which started off with the command
- 14 | level. And then each level of department from management
- down to lieutenant, to sergeants, some training has been
- 16 provided as relates to the Consent Decree.
- 17 Q. But I guess my point is, because officers have duties,
- 18 just like right now they're extremely busy and working
- 19 overtime, this is done on a rolling basis and not an en masse
- 20 | training session; is that right?
- 21 A. It would be impossible to do en masse training for
- 22 | something this complex.
- 23 Q. All right. Let me explore a couple of the things
- 24 here. I understand or I learned during my representation
- 25 here that there are some things that go out that are not

considered training, they're just, like, bulletins that go out to various parts of the department, or modules that can be sent in a short snippet to bring people up to date on certain things.

Is that any part of what you've employed in trying to convey the understanding of the Consent Decree to either the command staff or the officers in general?

- A. For the command staff it's going to be meetings, basically, of the Consent Decree. Department-wide, trying to train department-wide on the Consent Decree through a bulletin or maybe a three-minute video is just not doable.
- 2. All right. You have, though, begun through in-service training modules, face-to-face training that will eventually cover everybody in the police department; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir. So the in-service training started, as I indicated, in January of this year. Started at the high level. And the last session of training was for sergeants.

Due to COVID there's been a delay. And, in fact, the training is extensive. So training began in January, and we probably felt the entire department until October. So due to COVID we've been delayed, but the training is still ongoing.

Q. In connection with your position embedded within the physical space of the police department, have you had occasion for members of command staff, or others, to make inquiries to you about how to help understand and navigate

provisions of the Consent Decree that they did not find the ability to do on their own?

A. I have been pulled aside numerous times. I actually stopped counting. It can be questions from the Director. It can be questions from a chief. It can be questions from a supervisor. Officers in the field have pulled me aside to discuss the Consent Decree.

This has been ongoing. And so I've taken questions on the phone. I've taken questions in person. There is a great deal of discussion, I think, had about the Consent Decree and how to properly comply with its contents.

- Q. Do you find that because there is obviously a provision within the Decree itself that says that it must be posted on the kiosk, that some folks are still going to the kiosk and looking at the original 1978 Decree and not finding the clarity that we may have if they were able to thoroughly review all the Judge's opinions and orders?
- A. Absolutely. The Consent Decree is on internal posted -- posted. Officers can go look at it at any time. And so you can't really control when an officer goes and looks at it and maybe makes his own judgments or own conclusions about the intent of the Consent Decree.
- Q. And so in your position as a representative of the City Attorney's office embedded within the police department, and responsible, at least in part, for training on this

Consent Decree, and all policies of the police department, would you find it to be a great benefit to have the new understanding and some clarifications from the Court actually incorporated into the body of the Decree that is posted?

A. Without a doubt, absolutely, yes, it would be very helpful as I attempt to instruct the department on the Consent Decree.

Q. All right. And just by way of an example, I'd like to put up on the screen and publish, if we could, a document you've viewed before today, Document 250, which is the order of Your Honor denying Defendant's City of Memphis sealed motion for immediate modification of the Consent Decree. And I'm going to be referring to Pages ID 8424 and 8425. So if we could go to the bottom of 8424.

And not as testimony from a lawyer but as an

And not as testimony from a lawyer but as an explanation for where we are, this is an order that addresses a number of issues raised. But in particular in this portion it appears to be addressing the CrimeStoppers question that the City raised to the Court. Do you see that?

MR. GLOVER: If you could highlight the section that starts "the Kendrick Decree only bars" towards the bottom of the page.

**BY MR. GLOVER:** 

So I'm first going to direct you to this language where the Court gave guidance on applicability of the

- 1 | Kendrick Decree to the CrimeStoppers program.
- 2 A. Yes, sir.
- $\Im$  Q. I'm going to read. Tell me if I -- you can follow me.
- 4 | The Kendrick Decree only bars the collection, maintenance,
- 5 and dissemination of political intelligence by the City. Do
- 6 you see that?
- 7 The next sentence says, only political intelligence
- 8 received via CrimeStoppers that has no relevant connection to
- 9 | legitimate law enforcement ends must be outright rejected by
- 10 | City. Do you see that?
- 11 A. Yes, sir.
- 12 O. All right. Has it caused you any concern in
- adequately answering questions that the Decree, the Consent
- 14 Decree, does not presently have a definition of a legitimate
- 15 | law enforcement purpose?
- 16 A. Yes, sir, it does.
- 17 Q. And so would you believe that it would aid your
- ability to accurately teach what the Court has instructed us
- 19 if the Consent Decree could contain a definition of
- 20 | legitimate law enforcement purpose?
- 21 A. Having this definition included in the Decree would
- 22 | absolutely aid me in instructing officers on what it means.
- 23 Q. Have you had some discussions in which you have come
- 24 to the understanding that not all police officers have the
- 25 | same clear understanding of what is encompassed and not

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purpose.

1 encompassed within legitimate law enforcement?

- A. Exactly. There's confusion about that.
- Q. Okay. And then I'm going to read further.
- 4 Ms. Tullis, we're going to go onto the next page.

But it says, continue on page 43, the next sentence is, and while some criminal investigations represent a gray area, thus requiring additional vetting of the information's source, the Court is not persuaded that an anonymous tip provided by the Memphis Police Department with information regarding imminent or ongoing criminal activities would require any significant vetting under Section G of the Decree.

- You've read it and understand that; correct?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 Q. And we appreciate that guidance, do we not?
- 16 A. Yes, sir.
- 17 Then it goes on to say in the next paragraph starting, 18 In sum, Section I of the Decree only prohibits the "In sum". 19 City from receiving information from outside law enforcement 20 or private entities that would otherwise violate the Consent 21 Section I only outright prohibits the City's Decree. 22 receipts of political intelligence or information relating to 23 First Amendment-protected activities gathered as a result of 24 this investigation, lacking any legitimate law enforcement

Again, the use of law enforcement -- legitimate law enforcement purpose; correct?

A. Yes, sir.

- 4 Q. And some clarity from the Court in this definition in the Decree would be helpful, would it not?
  - A. Absolutely.
    - Q. Okay. And the next sentence is the one I really want to focus on. It says, vetting and authorization pursuant to Subsection G would only be required for tips received via CrimeStoppers that incidentally implicate First Amendment-protected activities or political intelligence.

So in connection with being able to properly follow the Court's instructions as stated there, has your experience in trying to understand and teach the Decree been that we need and would request some clarification about what incidentally implicate would mean?

- A. Yes, sir. Absolutely.
  - Q. Okay. Let me give you a hypothetical that -- I understand that folks ask you these questions in class, but if someone from the area that deals with CrimeStoppers said to you, Mr. Saleem, what I'd like to know -- I see what you've told us about the Court's order, what I'd like to know is how would I know when I get a tip from an anonymous source through CrimeStoppers whether they got it in a way that incidentally implicates First Amendment-protected activity?

you know, they move forward.

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Do you see that? How would you answer that question?

A. The officer would have to do whatever -- ask whatever necessary questions they could to try to ascertain whether or not that information was received -- how it was received basically. And if they can make that determination, then,

But, ultimately, it's difficult oftentimes to get, from someone who's dropping a tip off to the department, how it was obtained. So I would hate to have that officer reject the information because they were not able to ascertain how

11 that person got the information. So it's difficult.

Q. And you're aware, are you not, because you participated in the discussion, that there is a proposed new definition that replaces the definition of political intelligence, and now it is entitled First Amendment-related intelligence?

- A. Yes, sir, I have reviewed that.
- 18 Q. In an attempt to impose the standard of reasonably
  19 should know and the like, in order -- and is it your
  20 testimony that that is, in part, to try to address the kind
  21 of question that may be left in a gray area about this issue?
- A. That language would definitely aid that officer trying to make that decision.
  - Q. And you're aware that the ACLU has come to an understanding with the City about a proposal for language

- 1 | that would, we all believe, keep the intention of the Consent
- 2 Decree intact, while addressing that otherwise somewhat gray
- 3 | area?
- 4 A. Yes, sir. And I think that that agreement, the
- 5 language, would definitely help officers learn exactly how
- 6 they can comply with the Decree.
- 7 Q. Would you find that as a person who's studied police
- 8 procedures across the country and is responsible for teaching
- 9 | something that would be more readily teachable and
- 10 understandable for the nonlawyer police you have to work
- 11 with?
- 12 A. Indeed. You want to be able to provide guidance
- 13 | that's easy for an officer to execute.
- 14 O. All right. We also have heard testimony in this case,
- and I will ask if you are aware of it, about a situation in
- 16 which the City was, relatively recently, deemed by the
- 17 | Monitor Team to be in violation of the Decree relating to a
- 18 Labor Day March.
- 19 A. Yes, sir.
- 20 Q. And you're familiar with that incident, at least after
- 21 | the fact you were familiar with it?
- 22 A. Yes, sir, I am. And it was before training was given,
- 23 | yes, sir.
- 24 Q. All right. And so -- and let me say, there is a
- 25 | continuing unfolding understanding, and greater understanding

- 1 as time goes on, about the proper interpretation of the
- 2 Decree; is that correct?
- 3 A. Yes, sir.
- 4 Q. Each subsequent ruling from the Court has helped
- 5 | informed that; right?
- 6 A. Indeed it has.
- 7 Q. Okay. And so tell me what this Labor Day March
- 8 | incident represented. What happened?
- 9 A. So I understand that the officers were assigned to
- 10 | this event. It was a parade, I believe. And the goal of the
- 11 officers there was to provide safety as the individuals
- 12 crossed different streets and marched in the street. So it
- was a public safety event.
- 14 I think what actually went down was they started
- 15 | seeing political signs and candidates who were running for
- office. And based upon their understanding of the Consent
- Decree, when they saw those signs and saw those tee-shirts,
- 18 | they freaked out and felt like this was not an event that
- 19 they should be at and they backed out and left the scene.
- 20 Q. And you would agree with me that that was not an
- 21 appropriate response or the correct understanding of the
- 22 Decree; is that right?
- 23 A. It was not the correct response.
- Q. Okay. And would you -- do you have a belief as the
- 25 trainer that a modification of that definition to move away

- 1 | from the term political intelligence and to a First
- 2 | Amendment-related intelligence term would help clarify the
- 3 | meaning and help avoid those kinds of misunderstandings?
- 4 A. It would indeed change the focus of those officers.
- 5 Taking the word politics out of the entire equation would be
- 6 helpful. When you put a perspective of First Amendment, it
- 7 changes the thinking of those officers, or should. And the
- 8 training will help clarify those issues.
- 9 Q. All right. And unlike some of the witnesses that have
- 10 been on the stand, because you are a lawyer, you have read
- 11 and have a fairly clear, you believe, understanding of what
- 12 Judge McCalla has now ruled in clarification of the Decree;
- 13 right?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 Q. All right. But there are officers who are still
- 16 asking questions about things like social media; is that
- 17 right?
- 18 A. Yes, they do.
- 19 Q. And is social media addressed, the term social media
- 20 | addressed in the Consent Decree?
- 21 A. And, see, that's where a lot of the conversation comes
- 22 | from with officers. The mere fact that, you know, the
- 23 | document was written in '78, social media didn't exist, so
- 24 | how are you making this connection that social media applies
- 25 to the Consent Decree. And so it has to be explained that

1 | this was -- this determination was made by the Court. And so

2 | that's how you have to address that particular issue with

- 3 those officers who raise those questions.
- 4 Q. All right. And, again, the Decree itself requires
- 5 | that you post it and available to officers on the kiosk;
- 6 correct?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. And in view of that fact, do you have an opinion about
- 9 whether police officers would better understand our new
- 10 | realization of this Decree's meaning if the Court could
- 11 | address what we've experienced as confusion in the language
- 12 of the Decree itself?
- 13 A. Codifying the Consent Decree with the Court's finding
- 14 | would bring a great deal of clarity to the document, the
- 15 | Consent Decree, and to those officers who are reading it.
- 16 Q. What kind of -- does the confusion about social media
- 17 | involve questions of whether particular searches would be
- 18 | considered a legitimate law enforcement purpose?
- 19 A. I've had officers tell me, look, the moment I look at
- 20 | social media I may violate the Consent Decree, because I'm a
- 21 | political -- you know, you look at someone's page, it has all
- 22 their causes. It's an expression. And so a lot of officers
- 23 | just take the jump and say, well, if I look at social media,
- 24 | I'm violating the Decree. And that's a lot of the
- conversation that's had. And so based upon that, a lot of

officers will shy away from using social media to look -- to
handle their investigation. They may be looking for a
witness or things of that nature.

- Q. All right. Tell me about that, because I don't have any social media accounts, that I know of. And something like Facebook, if an officer referred to a Facebook account, is it likely to have information -- you know, open source information that identifies their associations in terms of who has friended them, who are they talking to?
- A. So I don't have a Facebook account either. But based on the research that I've done and looking at the policies and knowing social media, those connections are there. Your friends, your network, your political leaning, your internet activity that you're involved in, all of that's contained within social media such as Facebook.
- 2. And so would it, in your view, be a step toward creating mixed impressions that you heard about, that you can't even look at social media, if the Decree could define social media and address that issue directly?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Were you present -- strike that.

I now have lost track of my days, as I have since the first of the COVID thing, since every day runs together. But it was either yesterday or the day before, I believe, the Monitor Team put on a witness, Dr. Theron Bowman?

- A. I saw a lot of his testimony, yes, sir.
- 2 Q. Okay. Do you recall that that representative of the
- 3 | Monitor Team talked about his view of the need to vet
- 4 information that comes from outside sources, like through FBI
- 5 or other law enforcement agencies, in order to ensure that it
- 6 doesn't violate the Decree in the way it was pulled together?
- 7 Do you recall his testimony generally on that point?
- 8 A. Yes, I do.
- 9 Q. And without regard to whether that was an opinion,
- 10 obviously the Court's the only one that matters on those
- 11 issues, is that an example of the kind of, sometimes, lack of
- 12 | clarity or difference of opinion you hear when people are
- 13 | trying to study and understand what they can receive and what
- 14 | they cannot receive?
- 15 A. It is, sir.
- 16 Q. Okay. Having reviewed in whole Exhibit 21, which
- deals with the proposed change that we're asking His Honor to
- 18 | consider for clarification of the Decree, at any time was it
- 19 your purpose or the City's purpose, to your knowledge, to
- 20 | modify or reduce the protections of civil liberties that are
- 21 | incorporated in the original Decree?
- 22 A. Absolutely not.
- 23 Q. Is it instead the intention to try to give clarity and
- 24 | teaching enforcement, and, in fact, to be able to clearly
- 25 | mandate compliance in a way that's reasonable for our police

officers?

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Let me say this, I've probably taught law enforcement from the chief of police on down to your new recruit. goal as an instructor is to be able to provide clear and unambiguous guidance and understanding of the Consent Decree. I want to be able to provide instruction that leaves no room for an individual to misinterpret the guidelines of the Decree. I want to make the material as clear and easy to apply for anyone in the field. And I think that the modifications that we've agreed to will aid, not only myself in teaching this particular material, but anyone else who comes and teaches this material to the department. It provides exactly what we need in terms of a better blueprint for training. And I think that the language will definitely aid in helping explain and teach officers about the Consent Decree, its goals, and what we are allowed and what we are not allowed to do.

2. All right. I want to direct you to a provision that I'm not sure anyone has directly talked about in the proposal that we submitted to His Honor. And in exhibit, Trial Exhibit 21, the Proposed Modified Decree, there is, under Section F, Subsection 4. And if we could publish that on the screen. And then highlight it.

Mr. Saleem, you are aware or you understand that when the City entered into this Decree, it was agreeing to bind

DIRECT - ZAYID SALEEM

- 1 | itself to protections of civil liberties by means that may
- 2 | even exceed those that are required just by the Constitution.
- 3 You realize that?
- 4 A. Yes, sir.
- 5 Q. Do you also understand that there are, under
- 6 | Constitutional law, some principles of First -- related First
- 7 Amendment, that may involve municipalities ability to still
- 8 | impose some time, manner, and place restrictions, according
- 9 to case law --
- 10 A. Yes, sir.
- 11 Q. -- upon exercising those rights?
- 12 A. Reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions.
- 13 Absolutely.
- 14 O. And would part of the purpose for asking the Court to
- consider such an inclusion here to clarify that even though
- we are agreeing to be bound by principles beyond those
- 17 | required by the Constitution, you agree that we would still
- 18 | maintain the right to do things like impose a reasonable and
- 19 | constitutional curfew, or set aside separate areas for
- 20 protesters and counter protesters so that they don't clash,
- 21 | things of that type?
- 22 A. That's the law that every city has the ability to
- 23 enforce, so I think it should also be included.
- 24 Q. We're not trying to state what the law is in a
- 25 | document so much. We're trying to clarify that and agreeing

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1 to be bound by more strict requirements than the

2 Constitution, that this would still be retained under the

3 agreement of the ACLU and the City of Memphis.

- A. Yes, sir, I do support that language.
- Department should do something different in their First Amendment-related activity

about turning off body cameras, or even being there. You

10 know, you told me about Labor Day Parade.

So there's a Subsection 3 that's proposed to the Court for consideration for inclusion in this document that makes it explicit that the police department may be present at gatherings of persons exercising their First Amendment rights; is that right?

- A. That is correct, sir.
- Q. But then it goes on to say, as long as the Memphis
  Police Department's present is not for the purpose of, or may
  reasonably have the effect of, harassment or intimidation.
  - A. It does say that. And the purpose of officers being present at those type of events is for public safety.
  - Q. And in your view, does that clarify some of the questions that have come up with officers about whether they should even be at a certain place, at a certain time, where First Amendment events are occurring?

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- A. And it does affect the times the officers would stay on.
- 3 During your time in the last -- I would say limit to 4 the last two years, because that's the length of time since 5 we're had the education from the Court about the true meaning 6 and purpose of the Decree. Have you engaged in conversations 7 with lawyers and the City Council's Office, and otherwise, 8 where we were still having difficulty in understanding 9 exactly how to apply the language of the Decree and the 10 ruling of the Court to discrete specific circumstances?
- 11 A. I have. You're referring to the attorneys
  12 representing the City in this matter?
- 13 Q. **Right**.

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- 14 A. Yes, sir.
  - Q. Okay. And so has it been your goal, in helping to advise on crafting some of the proposed language, because now the ACLU and the City have agreed upon to address many of those areas where we found lack of clarity or gray area, so the Court could speak on them directly in a revised and modified Decree?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Okay. And in whole, do you have any hesitance in 23 saying that the Decree that has been proposed, in terms of 24 modification, if adopted by the Court, would enable you to 25 fulfill your role in teaching the correct interpretation of

good start to that process.

this Decree? 1

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- Yes. As I testified earlier, my goal is to be able to 3 present the material to the officers and provide a clear 4 understanding of the Consent Decree. And I think that what 5 we've come up with, the agreement with the parties, is a very
  - Just to be clear, I mean, there are things -- if all we were looking for is ease of application and freedom of the police to do things, there are a lot of things that we would have tried to do and ask for; is that correct?
- 11 Yes, sir. Α.
- 12 But we entered into these discussions, not for that 13 purpose but to try to memorialize what the Court has 14 indicated is the intention of this Decree.
  - We want to comply with the Consent Decree and make sure that our officers are educated, as best that they can be, so that they will understand the Consent Decree and be compliant with it.
- 19 You're aware that there is one suggested provision, 20 the definition of undercover accounts, and thereby introduce 21 into this Decree the very concept of an undercover account; 22 correct?
- 23 Yes, sir.
- 24 Okay. And you're the person in charge of helping 25 crafting policy, you realize there's a commitment in that

- Decree that we would undertake to craft policy designed to ensure that those accounts are not misused.
- 3 A. Absolutely.

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- Q. And you're willing to undertake that effort with the guidance of the Monitor Team and the Court?
  - A. I would do so immediately.

MR. GLOVER: Thank you, Your Honor. I have no further questions of this witness.

THE COURT: Cross-examination, ACLU?

MR. CASTELLI: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 12 BY MR. CASTELLI:
  - Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Saleem. A couple questions.
- Would you agree with me that no matter what
- modifications that may be made to this, or, really, any other
- document, training is going to be key in helping officers
- 17 under the restrictions on their conduct in place because of
- 18 | the Decree?
- 19 A. Absolutely, sir.
- 20 Q. Yeah. And, so, basically -- I mean, my understanding
- 21 of your testimony today is there's kind of a commitment that
- 22 | that training is going to be provided to the officers on the
- 23 Decree.
- 24 A. It will be.
- 25 Q. And has been, if I'm understanding your testimony. I

- don't want to shorten you there. You've been doing this for
- 2 | almost --

- A. Training --
- 4 Q. -- ten years now.
- 5 A. Well, training officially started in January, and it
- 6 is ongoing. And as you see here, I think a part of the
- 7 | training that I gave was the fact that litigation is still
- 8 ongoing. And so as soon as changes are incorporated, if
- 9 changes are incorporated, whatever comes of this, that
- 10 information will be relayed to the officers.
- 11 Q. And it's my understanding, also, that a point of your
- 12 | role with the police department in kind of administering and
- ensuring the Decree is understood, would be answering
- 14 questions from command staff, or sounds like pretty much any
- officer, but mainly command stuff, about how the Decree
- 16 | should work or how it might relate to certain situations?
- 17 A. Yes, sir --
- 18 Q. Is that -- sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt you.
- 19 And part of that would also be correcting any kind of
- 20 misconceptions or misunderstandings about the Decree?
- 21 A. That's part of it, yes, sir.
- 22 Q. And I quess maybe an example of that may have been
- 23 this Labor Day Parade, where there was pretty obvious
- 24 misinterpretation or misunderstanding of what the Decree
- 25 required?

- 1 A. Yes, sir. And that's kind of an example of things
- 2 | happening rapidly in the field. Unfortunately, that officer
- 3 | took steps on his own, and so it never made it up to my level
- 4 or a higher level.
- 5 Q. And I think Mr. Glover covered this somewhat, but I
- 6 want to kind of be more specific. But the goal with the
- 7 | proposed modifications that the parties have made to the
- 8 | Court, I think you stated earlier is not to try to lessen the
- 9 protections that the Decree offered; is that correct?
- 10 A. Not at all. Not at all. Yes, sir.
- 11 Q. So you're familiar with the hearing on the enforcement
- of the Decree back in August of 2018?
- 13 A. You mean the trial?
- 14 Q. The trial, yes.
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. Were you with Memphis in your role that you're in now
- 17 | at that point in time?
- 18 A. I was in my role at that time during that time. Yes,
- 19 **sir**.
- 20 Q. And you're familiar with the Bob Smith account and the
- 21 | facts surrounding that account?
- 22 A. I learned of those facts during that time period.
- 23 Q. Yeah. And you're familiar with this Court's order
- 24 | finding that that in part was in violation of the Decree?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

## CROSS - ZAYID SALEEM

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1 And you would agree with me that none of the proposed changes would allow the use of a Bob Smith account or 2 3 undercover account in the manner that that account was used? I clearly understand that, yes, sir. 4 5 Okay. And the same with -- the Court made findings 6 that the City had gathered political intelligence in 7 violation of the Decree. And you would agree that none of 8 these changes would have made that okay, to gather that 9 political intelligence. 10 I agree. 11 MR. CASTELLI: Your Honor, if I could have just a 12 moment to kind of look through my notes. 13 THE COURT: Certainly. 14 MR. CASTELLI: I may be done with my questions. 15 THE COURT: Certainly. Take your time. 16 MR. CASTELLI: I'm done with my questioning. 17 Thank you, Mr. Saleem. 18 THE COURT: All right. Any questions from 19 counsel for the Monitor? 20 MR. PERRY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. I have a 21 few questions. 22 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

24 BY MR. PERRY:

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Good afternoon, Mr. Saleem.

- A. Good afternoon, sir.
- Q. Good to see you again.

I want to understand a little bit more about the logistics of training. I got to observe some of your training, and I just want to make sure I understand how that proceeds.

You mentioned that in-service training kind of proceeds on a rolling basis; is that right?

- A. It starts at the beginning of the year and it's broken down by ranks. So the beginning of the in-service will be the hierarchy of the department. Then it goes down to first rank of supervision, which is lieutenants. Then it breaks down to sergeants. And then the rest of the training is for all patrol officers.
- Q. And your training -- and correct me if I'm wrong here.

  Your training kind of evolves as the understanding the

  Consent Decree has evolved in this case; is that right?
- A. Well, there was -- there was presentation that was, I believe, approved for training. And utilizing that material we started training, yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. And I guess what I'm getting at here is, so, for example, when you're training on the Consent Decree, before Judge McCalla's order last November, we didn't have that understanding. And then once we had it, that's incorporated into the training. Is that right?

A. Yes, sir. If I'm not mistaken, yes, sir.

Q. Okay. Is there a mechanism -- since the training proceeds in a rolling basis, is there a mechanism for, like, circling back to the groups of officers that may have missed the training before the understanding evolved?

A. So that's kind of tricky. What I anticipate or what I can foresee is new development, in terms of the Consent

Decree, will first be made to the command staff level and trickle down from there. But it's almost --

The Consent Decree is not something that I can shoot an email out and say, hey, look, these are the new changes, let's follow these rules. It's much more complex than that. And so sending out bulletins wouldn't cover that, I don't think. But we would find a way to get the material out so the officers are aware of the development in the Consent Decree.

Q. In the Consent Decree -- well, let me back up. I think I heard you say, when you were talking to Mr. Glover, that certain conversations, because they're complex, you have with the command staff and other high level members of MPD, and then they filter that information down; is that right?

A. It goes through the chain of command. So I may be instructed to do that discussion or dialog. So I would -- so to follow up with your question, it starts off at that higher level. But what I can see is if changes were made to the

Consent Decree, that potentially will be posted on our
website and probably sent out department-wide. If that's
what you're asking. If we made changes tomorrow how would we
get that out? It would probably be posted -- it would be

posted and then it would be sent out department-wide.

6 Q. Okay.

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- A. With instructions to follow.
- 8 Q. With instructions you said?
- 9 A. With instructions to follow, yes, sir.

it might be helpful, let me pull it up.

10 Q. I see. Mr. Glover went through some language in ECF
11 Number 250 with you in Judge McCalla's order from last
12 November. I'm not going to go back through that language
13 with you. I just want to know have any of your discussions
14 with command staff specifically concerned that language? And

Can we pull up MT Trial Demonstrative D.

Mr. Saleem, so for example -- and, again, I know that you've been doing this for years. I just want to know, so for example, have you said, now that we've got Judge McCalla's order, that order clearly states that the City must reject outright only information constituting political intelligence that is unrelated to any legitimate law enforcement activities?

- A. What was your question?
- 25 Q. Is that a part of your Consent Decree training? Or if

it's not -- and I understand that your training has to evolve based on what happens with the Consent Decree. So if it's not in your training, then in your conversations with command staff or whoever are the higher up at MPD?

A. No, those conversations have been had. I think the problems come when you're dealing with so many different officers. Part of reason why we're asking for modification is for -- because the next question is to what's legitimate law enforcement activity? So it's part of the reason why we're seeking to have this language added to the Consent Decree. Because you talk about one thing, but then the questions come from another angle. And so the conversations are being had, and at the same time new questions come or arise, and so it's a constant conversation that is had.

Because, again, I can present this to an officer, walk away from that officer, and that officer may, you know, on his own, make their own findings about what it really says.

So the conversations are being had, the instruction is being given, but that does not necessarily negate the fact that other officers are going to have questions when they're presented with it and make conclusions on their own.

MR. PERRY: Okay. I understood that. I think that's all I've got.

THE COURT: We are going to mark the demonstrative, since it was used, as Exhibit 26 unless

140 REDIRECT - ZAYID SALEEM 1 there's some reason not to. 2 MR. PERRY: Thank you, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Certainly. That way we can tell what we're talking about. 26, and that's the trial demonstration 4 D, demonstrative D, three excerpts. 5 6 (No. 26 was marked and received into evidence.) 7 MR. PERRY: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: No problem. Any redirect in this 9 matter? 10 MR. GLOVER: Just briefly. Just briefly from the 11 City, Your Honor. 12 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. GLOVER: 13 14 In the same vein of the conversations you've had with 15 Mr. Perry, where people walk away from the conversation and 16 then have a different interpretation, isn't it common in your 17 teaching that people focus on issues that are in front of 18 them at the time, and teaching in principle, they hear it, 19 but it's only when the issue arises that they sometimes 20 finally focus on that particular issue? 21 That's fair. Α. 22 And since we have this Decree posted, the officers 23 often go back and answer that question by looking at the 24 posted Decree; is that correct? 25 Α. They do.

And it's still got the '78 language; correct? 1 Q. 2 Α. It still has the 1978 language, sir. 3 MR. GLOVER: That's all I have, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. If there's nothing else 4 then, Mr. Saleem, thank you very much and we're going to let 5 6 you be excused. Thank you so much. 7 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Certainly. Mr. Glover, are you 9 handling our next witness, or is Mr. McMullen? 10 MR. GLOVER: I am not. Mr. McMullen will do 11 that, and I'll change chairs with him. But it will be Chief 12 Legal Officer of the City, Jennifer Sink. 13 THE COURT: Sure. What we'll do is, in order to 14 slightly switch, we'll just take about a five-minute quick 15 break so that you can switch around. 16 Do not disconnect. And, remember, you're still 17 on a live mic. And we'll take a very short break for anybody 18 who needs that. 19 (Recess was had at 1:51 p.m. and resumed at 1:55 p.m.) I think we have everyone. And so I 20 THE COURT: 21 think I'm looking for my witness there. There she is. 22 Counsel. Mr. McMullen, who will your next 23 witness be? 24 MR. McMULLEN: Your Honor, I'd like to call the 25 Chief Legal Officer for the City of Memphis, Jennifer Sink.

## DIRECT - JENNIFER SINK 142 1 THE COURT: All right. And, Ms. Sink, we're 2 going to let you raise your right hand and Mr. Sample will 3 swear you in. 4 THE CLERK: Do you solemnly affirm or swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the 5 6 truth so help you God? 7 THE WITNESS: I do. 8 THE COURT: Counsel may proceed. 9 JENNIFER SINK, 10 having been first duly sworn, was examined as follows: 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. McMULLEN: 13 Ms. Sink, will you please introduce yourself to the 14 Court. 15 My name is Jennifer Sink. Spelled J-E-N-N-I-F-E-R. 16 Last name, S as in Sam-I-N-K. 17 Okay. Where did you get your education? 18 I have a Bachelor from Florida State University in 19 Political Science and I have a law degree from Southern 20 Illinois University. 21 Okay. And how long have you been a lawyer? Q. 22 Α. Since 2003. 23 Q. Okay. And your current position is what? 24 I'm the Chief Legal Officer for the City of Memphis. Α.

And prior to that, what was your position? Q.

## DIRECT - JENNIFER SINK

1 A. I've been in this role -- I was appointed in January

of 2020. Prior to that, I was in the role of the Deputy

- 3 Director for the -- or Deputy Director City Attorney.
- 4 Q. Okay. And in that role what did you do?
- 5 A. In the deputy role?
- 6 Q. Yes.
- 7 A. In the deputy role I was a deputy to the Chief Legal
- 8 Officer, and primarily focused on providing legal counsel and
- 9 advice to the various divisions of city government, as well
- 10 as the Mayor, and had some involvement with City Council
- 11 matters as well.
- 12 Q. And that included the Memphis Police Department as
- 13 **well?**
- 14 A. Yes. Yes, the Memphis Police Department is a division
- of the City of Memphis.
- 16 Q. And so since January 2020 you've been the Chief Legal
- 17 Officer.
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Now, explain to me -- give me a brief description of
- 20 | the City Legal Department and what its functions are.
- 21 A. Okay. The City Legal Department has approximately 64
- 22 employees. One of its primary responsibilities is to provide
- 23 legal representation for the City. But we also have other
- 24 departments within the law division, such as, the permits
- 25 office, and claims department, and City prosecutors, for

UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT

DIRECT - JENNIFER SINK

example.

The role of the City is not just to handle -- the legal division doesn't just handle litigation for the City, but we handle a myriad of legal issues. The lawyers within the division can provide advice and counsel to all the various divisions, boards, and commissions of the city.

Q. Okay. And you heard the testimony earlier of Zayid Saleem. How is he connected with you in this organization?

A. Mr. Saleem is an employee with the legal division. He is a Senior Assistant City Attorney. And he is serving as the legal advisor for the Memphis Police Department. And so he reports directly to me, but he also reports directly to Director Mike Rallings. And he is providing legal advice and counsel to the Memphis Police Department, and that is his job and his role.

Q. Okay. And is that his only job and role?

A. It really is. I mean, within that role he does many different things. He explained he does training, but he's also responsible for, you know, being -- keeping apprised of all the current legal issues, if there are any current -- like a court of appeals decision or anything like that. I mean, part of his job is to keep the police department informed about changes in the law, keeping current on the law. He's also very involved in drafting policies and procedures and training the officers on the policies.

## DIRECT - JENNIFER SINK

- 1 Q. And during his testimony he used the term embedded. I
- 2 think the term embedded, he was embedded in the police
- 3 department. What does that mean?
- 4 A. It means that he literally has an office in the police
- 5 department, and he works on a daily basis with those
- 6 officers. And it is unique compared to -- other divisions
- 7 | don't have a legal advisor who is -- who serves in a role
- 8 like that.
- 9 We have -- all of our attorneys provide legal
- 10 assistance to the divisions. But the police department is
- 11 unique that they have somebody committed to providing legal
- 12 advice and counsel.
- 13 Q. You have been in the City Attorney's office since the
- 14 trial involving this Consent Decree; is that correct?
- 15 A. Yes. I've been working in the City Attorney's office
- 16 | since January of 2016.
- 17 Q. Okay. And you have been intimately involved with the
- 18 | Consent Decree and the trial and --
- 19 A. **Yes**.
- 20 Q. -- the training and the results of it.
- 21 A. Yes. From the beginning.
- 22 Q. Okay. And Mr. Saleem has -- has Mr. Saleem also been
- 23 | intimately involved?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Tell me about your communication were Mr. Saleem. Do

regular communication.

- 1 you talk to him once a month, once a week, email him, do 2 y'all have meetings? Tell me about that communication.
  - Well, I speak with Mr. Saleem sometimes multiple times a day. It depends on the situation. But he is part of my I mean, he is part of my division. And so we are in
- 7 But I also regularly communicate with Director Rallings and his deputy directors.
- 9 Okay. And so not only Mr. Saleem, are you involved in 10 giving legal advice to Director Rallings?
- 11 I am. Α.

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- 12 How often do you meet with Director Rallings?
- 13 Α. Well, at least once a week.
- 14 Okay. Why do you know once a week? Explain that.
- 15 Well, because the Mayor has, as part of his
- 16 organization, what he calls a senior leadership team.
- 17 that is comprised of, I believe it's eight people, including
- 18 myself as the Chief Legal Officer, the other chiefs that are
- 19 part of the City government, and the Chief of Police. And so
- we regularly have a meeting every Monday morning to discuss 20
- 21 pertinent issues that we're all dealing with or needs to
- 22 be --
- 23 COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, Judge.
- 24 THE COURT: Excuse me. Wait just one second.
- 25 We're having an issue with the reporter.

1 COURT REPORTER: Someone's on top of the 2 microphone. 3 THE COURT: Is someone obstructing the microphone? 4 5 COURT REPORTER: I didn't hear her answer. 6 THE COURT: That's okay. We'll handle that. 7 We're going to let you start over on your answer in just a 8 moment. 9 MR. McMULLEN: Your Honor, can you hear us? 10 THE COURT: Oh, I'm fine, I can hear everyone. 11 It's the court reporter who's having an issue. And that's 12 very important, they're supposed to speak up and tell us so 13 that we have a clear, clean transcript. 14 I think we've got it squared away now. The court 15 reporter is ready. And I'm sorry, we're going to go back and 16 start that answer again. It was quite interesting. And you 17 may as well do a little bit of it again. Thank you. You 18 were talking about organization, which is very interesting. 19 THE WITNESS: I think the question -- was the 20 question about meeting with Director Rallings? 21 BY MR. McMULLEN: 22 The question was how often do you meet with Director 23 Rallings. 24 Okay. I meet with Director Rallings at least once a 25 week, and that is because of a meeting that has been

established by Mayor Strickland. As part of his organization, he has what we calls a senior leadership team, and that is his chiefs, so to speak. Chief Legal Officer, Chief of Operations, Chief Financial Officer, for example, and, of course, that includes the Chief of Police. And every Friday morning we meet for about three hours and discuss -- every single one of us discusses pertinent legal -- or not legal, pertinent issues that are going on with each one of us, things that we want to discuss as a team.

And so I -- so at a minimum I know that I meet with Director Rallings at least once a week. He hears from me and I hear from him.

- Q. Okay. Are there some issues that Mr. Saleem will handle and respond to them, and if he has an issue with them, where does he go next? Does he go to someone in your organization? Where does he go next? Or does he go straight to you?
- A. I believe that, typically, Mr. Saleem comes straight to me. There is a Deputy City Attorney that also is involved, and it's probably one or the other.
- Q. Okay. Now, you were a part of -- one of the architects, along with the ACLU and other -- and the Monitor -- well, not the Monitor, the ACLU, in coming up with a modified Consent Decree?
- A. Yes, I was directly involved in the drafting of the

proposed modification.

- Q. Okay. And why do you -- why were you in favor of modifying the Consent Decree? Could you give the Court some indication of what type gray area issues that rise to your level that you had to handle and why -- and why, if it is, the reason you want the Consent Decree modified.
- A. Okay. Let me start with the premises that the primary goal for the modification was to create clarity for the officers, other City employees, as well as citizens; to add the modernization, that we have the context, given the numerous changes since this was written in 1978; and also to codify the numerous court rulings; and also, you know, the instruction we got through the Monitor Team about the language in the Decree, and applying it in modern day context.

The types of -- since we've had the trial and we got the preliminary ruling in 2018, we have spent a lot of time trying to make sure that we understood the Decree and that we are complying with the Decree and properly training our officers on the Decree. And there's been numerous discussions involved in that.

And we have gotten to a point, I believe, where we have -- at least I have a lot more clarity about how to deal with modern -- day-to-day situations and how to apply those facts to the Consent Decree.

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But the Decree, standing alone, is confusing. It doesn't contain language that's part of our modern day vernacular and modern day policing, such as cameras, body-worn cameras, social media.

Other aspects of it is there's been some very important instructions from the Court that include some terms that are modern terms but are not included in this Decree, such as, legitimate law enforcement purpose.

So, really, our goal was not to, in any way, strip the language of the Decree, but to be consistent with the spirit and the passion of the Decree, but allow for something that we could comply with.

- 13 Q. And the Decree is a legal document.
- 14 A. It is a legal document, yes.
- Q. Would it be fair to say that some of the terms are terms commonly used in legal phrasing by lawyers?
- 17 A. In the current version or --
- 18 Q. No, in the original version.
- 19 A. Oh, in the original version, yes.
- 20 O. And that was -- and it was written when?
- 21 A. It was entered in 1978.
- 22 Q. Now, I want you to explain to the Court part of your
  23 challenge. While you and Mr. Saleem are trained lawyers, the
  24 people who have to execute within this Consent Decree, how
  25 many lawyers are actually police officers that you're aware

of?

process.

- A. I'm not aware of any.
- Q. And I think it's been spoken in the record -- and I
  want you to just explain to the Court the process, even with
  the RFA process that you go through -- explain the RFA
  - A. So the RFA process, the request for authorization, is something that evolved about four or five months, I think, after the Monitor Team was appointed. Where we were coming to the Monitor Team with a lot of questions.

And what developed was a process that has been actually very helpful, and the Monitor developed this process, that we would provide something in writing about what was our question and outline it. And then we would receive a response in writing, and sometimes there would be some, you know, oral communication in between.

But the RFAs have changed a lot over time, as we came to really understand better and better how to apply the modern context just amongst the lawyers.

But even since the Court's November 2019 order, I believe that we still submitted 11 or more requests for authorizations to the Monitor Team -- and some of those had multiple components to it -- in order to either assure ourselves that we were correct in what we thought we were allowed to do and not allowed to do, or because we really

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DIRECT - JENNIFER SINK
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    needed clarification because we were unclear.
 2
            And it's really -- there's just the gray areas.
 3
     Increasingly, the gray areas are with regard to social media
 4
     and the type of things that are posted that are not clearly
 5
    criminal implications --
 6
            Can you give us some real -- give the Court some real
 7
    examples of those?
 8
    Α.
            Yes.
                  In fact, fairly recently, in late May, I was
 9
     contacted by Mr. Saleem who advised that the Tennessee Fusion
10
    Center had sent some information to the Memphis Police
11
    Department, and it was a --
12
                 MR. McMULLEN: I don't want to stop your train of
13
     thought.
14
                 Your Honor?
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                 THE COURT: Yes.
16
                 MR. McMULLEN: I would like to publish
17
    Defendant's --
18
                 Okay. I would like to show the Court -- it's
19
    under seal. It is the RFA Defendant's 11.
20
                 THE COURT: All right.
21
                 MR. McMULLEN: Document 330-1. We submitted it
22
     as a proposed exhibit, Defendant's Number 11.
23
                 THE COURT: Okay.
                                    330-1, sure.
24
                 MR. McMULLEN: And it is under seal. If we could
25
    only publish --
                        UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT
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what do we do about this information? Can we investigate this?

And if that type of information, where you've got somebody who has issued a tweet and it says something like this, we need to kill all cops for sport, really raises questions about, is this somebody -- does this have criminal implications or not?

And this has a gray area, where you're really walking a line between it's implicating First Amendment speech and potentially -- or, I'm sorry, criminal implications or does it?

To me, that is the most complex scenario that we have to address.

- Q. But what about the side that someone's saying, look, they're saying we need to kill cops? That's criminal.
- 16 That's criminal. There should be no hesitation on investigating it.
- A. Well, I think that there are -- if there are reasonable -- legal minds can disagree.

THE COURT: I'm not sure on that one, that any legal mind would realistically disagree. That's simply saying that we need to commit a crime.

And did you find that difficult or not?

THE WITNESS: Well, Your Honor, I did ask the

Monitor for clarification to determine whether or not this

was something that we could act upon.

THE COURT: Right.

THE WITNESS: And so I got a response from the Monitor. But I did want to make sure that this was something -- that was the type of situation that was not going to run afoul of the Consent Decree.

THE COURT: Sure. Sure.

## BY MR. McMULLEN:

- Q. Were there any -- explain some of the other gray area issues that you've gotten?
- A. Well, we -- well, we've gotten other types of similar social media posts that will come from citizens, for example, that are sent to Memphis Police Department. And the question becomes, you know -- again, it's a constant reevaluation to make sure that we are following the right process and handling it in a correct manner.

THE COURT: And I want to ask a question just so
I understand it. It looked like -- and I think it's
certainly no harm in asking, generally speaking, I'm not
criticizing that.

How quickly were you able to get a response to your inquiry, for the record? I can see it, but it's a sealed document so no one else can.

THE WITNESS: How quickly did they respond?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I sent this on May 28th at 6:46 p.m. Now, subsequent to that I sent a second request a couple of hours later. And then on the next day, at 9:54 p.m., I got a response. And, actually, the response included -- there was a response to both requests for authorization.

THE COURT: Right. I'm sorry. Help me again on that one, just on the timing, so we're got it down right.

I've got the first one on -- I just want to follow up. Would you just follow that through for us. And I think that -- I just want to be sure that the record accurately reflects how that was handled.

THE WITNESS: All right.

THE COURT: What I'm showing is that there was a -- you go through them. I need to let you do that.

THE WITNESS: All right. I sent the email on May the 28th at 6:46 p.m. I received a response on May 29th at 9:54 p.m.

THE COURT: Okay. And thank you. I just thought it was important for you to be able to tell us that.

THE WITNESS: And what I was explaining, Your

Honor, is that after my initial email, about an hour later, I

had to send another email to the Monitoring Team. And the

response I received on May the 29th addressed both of those

emails.

1 THE COURT: Okay.

BY MR. McMULLEN:

- Q. The second email you sent to the Monitor Team, that was for another RFA?
- A. It was. And it was -- it was kind of similar but not the same, but the police department had received on the -- as a private message on the official Memphis Police Department Facebook page, a snapshot of somebody's social media post.

And that particular post was more -- in my mind, more clear about the criminal implications, because it referred to burning down all the police precincts in Memphis.

But I thought it was prudent at the time to send the request just to verify that this information coming from a third party, a citizen, not a law enforcement, but us having no means of knowing who sent it or how they got it, how that Consent Decree implicated -- was implicating that situation.

And so, ultimately, the Monitor responded that we could act upon it and we could share it. And that Section G authorization would be required.

- Q. Okay. That's something that is recent. Do you have any other examples of gray areas that you can think of?
- A. You know, there have been other types of nonsocial media examples. We've had some -- we had a situation where we were setting up, like, a testing site for COVID-19. And there was a question that came up about could -- there was a

testing site on Pior Lane and the police asked me, can they use cameras and drones in the testing site? So that was another type of request for authorization that was submitted to the Monitor.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, wait just one second.

We're going to mark -- I think we're going to mark, under seal, is this okay, Mr. McMullen, the memo that we just went over. Because I think it is important. It was your 11, and we'll give it a number 27, and so that's clear. It is under seal because of some personal information contained therein. And I'm going -- I wasn't trying to cut off our witness. I know, Ms. Sink, we need to get that done. And then you're telling us about this other event.

Any problem with marking that, Mr. McMullen?

We'll put that under seal. No issue, Mr. McMullen? I'm just checking with counsel.

MR. McMULLEN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. McMULLEN: I don't have any problem.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to check also with the Monitor, because -- Monitor's counsel, because it's sort of sensitive.

MR. STANTON: Thank you, Your Honor. Is it possible -- could we publish just the first page, the Monitor's response? I don't think that first page has

1 sensitive information in it. 2 THE COURT: We could. I'm looking at it. 3 MR. McMULLEN: Your Honor, I would object to It takes it out of context. 4 that. THE COURT: Well, I think the question is not 5 6 that we would not mark the document, but that we would have a 7 public submittal of the second -- of the first page. 8 entire exchange will be under seal. And then, hopefully, 9 with a chance to do some proper redaction maybe -- I mean,

Is that an objection or is that okay?

MR. STANTON: That sounds great to me, Your

it's a little bit of an issue there -- but we might be able

to unseal everything except some briefly redacted material.

Honor.

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THE COURT: And I know that -- ACLU, is that satisfactory to ACLU?

MR. CASTELLI: Yes. Yes, Your Honor.

actually mark the entire document under seal as 27, and then we're actually -- to make it very clear so we can't mess it up -- well, we usually make them a 27A, which is the public -- the published first page. So it will say 27, and then 27A will be listed as a separate one, but we'll have to show that they were related. So it's 27A.

Now, I want to make sure everybody here can get

Monitor's response to the question and --

1 Α. Yes.

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Is it fair to say that the understanding of the Consent Decree has been evolving for everybody involved? 3 4 Meaning everybody's becoming more educated and more in tune

- as the Court has offered guidance? 5
- 6 Α. Yes.
- 7 Q. Can you point to an example of that.
- 8 Α. Yes. Myself included, I would say.
- 9 Well, I mean, I think --
- 10 Do you have a hard copy?
- 11 I do have a hard copy. I mean, this evolved itself, 12 kind of outlines, really, some of the -- what has occurred 13 with regard to understanding. Mr. Stanton makes a point, he 14 says, you're correct, that the receipt of information from 15 the Tennessee Fusion Center potentially implicates Section I 16 of the Consent Decree. He goes on to quote Section I.

And says, my team and I previously understood Section I to create the onus on the City to verify that any information it received from public or private entities and individuals satisfied the same standard as information lawfully collected by the City itself. And he quotes his own opinion from August 2019.

And then he goes on to really outline that that opinion changed -- or that Judge McCalla shed light on this. And says, but Judge McCalla since has explained that the City

must, quote, reject outright all information constituting political intelligence that is unrelated to any legitimate law enforcement activity. End quote. And he cites an order -- I believe this is a November 2019 order. And goes on to say, to do analysis of the information based upon that. And says, that the information received is a concern of threat of violence against law enforcement officers. And even if that information constitutes political intelligence, it's necessarily related to legitimate law enforcement activities, that the City may act on this information and share it with other law enforcement agencies.

And then he goes on to explain in here -- I won't read all that unless you want me to. But that this information is also implicated by Section G.

And, ultimately, says -- and towards the bottom, it's highlighted -- for that reason although the City may act on or share the information, it must also follow the authorization and review requirements of Section G for any action related to that information.

So I'm glad we made that a public exhibit.

So even in this letter -- and I'm not being in any way critical, because I have had interpretations that people haven't agreed with. But even in here, you give an example of even lawyers at some point having confusion until the Court made clarification?

- A. Well, I think that the letter, it was a helpful analysis for me on the one hand. But, also, it does kind of outline that the history of one section of the Consent Decree that has been analyzed and how we've come to understand what it means in the context of these day-to-day actual applications. So that's what this is reflecting.
  - Q. And at the time there was not a definition in the Consent Decree as to what a legitimate law enforcement activity was, was there?
- 10 A. No.

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- 11 Q. Okay. In the modification -- we'll go to the modification.
- As part of modifying the Consent Decree, the ACLU and
  the City have now included a definition of legitimate law
  enforcement activities.
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. And you and Mr. Saleem and your team worked hard at negotiating that with the ACLU.
- 19 A. **Yes**.
- Q. Okay. Also, I do want to point out in this
  definition, and I want to talk about a part of this RFA that
  is not public but you spoke to it, when -- I think, and I may
  be paraphrasing, I want to kill some cops or something. Do
  you --
- 25 A. Killing cops for sport.

Q. Killing cops for sport.

Do you think it's essential in the definition of law enforcement purpose, that you have, you know, that phrase that you don't stop the law enforcement purpose -- you don't stop it after the word crime -- let's read through it.

Legitimate law enforcement purpose means any activity conducted for the purpose of furthering the prevention of crime and/or ensuring public safety and law enforcement personnel while adhering to the law. And the agent and policy is designed to protect privacy, free speech, association, and other civil rights and civil liberties.

- A. Of all people.
- 13 Q. Of all people.

And is that why you felt it was important to list law enforcement personnel as well as citizens?

A. Yes. First and foremost, we thought it would be beneficial and important to have a definition of legitimate law enforcement purpose that everyone agreed upon or that could come up to as a definition.

But the legitimate law enforcement purpose does include ensuring safety of the public and law enforcement personnel. That is part of what law enforcement does.

Q. Okay. Next, I want to focus your attention to Section I of the Consent Decree. Exhibit 19.

And this section is entitled Restriction on Joint

- Operations. And that is the one section that there was no full agreement with the ACLU.
  - A. Correct.

Q. Although, I think we're pretty close. But I want to put up the language that the City proposes, and that would be Exhibit 25.

Can you go through this language and explain to the Court why certain things you felt should be included and certain things you felt should not be included and the thinking behind it at this point.

A. Certainly. So the blue on here reflects the language that would be additional language we're proposing be added to Section I. And there's two words that we are proposing be stricken from Section I, and that's in the red line.

So I'll start with that. To delete the "cooperate with" language. And the reason for that is we found that there are questions coming up about what the word "cooperate" means, especially in the context of a joint multi-agency task force or unit. The words "cooperate with" seem inherently that doing something jointly, you are cooperating with each other. So we're asking that to be removed because of the confusion that causes and the issues that have -- or questions that have come up with regard to that.

The rest of the language is really designed to attempt to codify, in summary form, the ruling that we received from

the Court that would help us to understand or explain what is allowed and what's not allowed.

So under the first paragraph, beginning the phrase,
"in other words", we are really reiterating, I think, a point
that everybody certainly does know, which is that the City
cannot ask another agency to do something that it otherwise
would not be allowed to do under this Consent Decree.

The second component of that, though, is we did make a reference to not violating the United States Constitution as opposed to violating the Consent Decree.

And the reason for that is because of the fact that the other joint agencies are not bound by the Consent Decree that we're working with. What is of -- ensuring that nobody would be violating the U.S. Constitution seemed to be the more instructive language for this section.

The second section -- or paragraph, rather, here incorporates some important language that would incorporate other aspects of our proposed modifications. For example, we have a reference here to First Amendment-related intelligence, which we proposed. We've also incorporated the term legitimate law enforcement purpose, which has been proposed. And it more clearly provides for framers of what can and cannot occurr under the Consent Decree as a whole.

The last sentence in particular was really meant to be instructive with regard to things like CrimeStoppers, or just

- concerned citizens or third parties who are just kind of unsolicited providing information that they're receiving to the City of Memphis Police Department, because they think that it's something we should be aware of.
- Q. Okay. And you've worked with this modified Consent

  Decree for a while --
  - A. I'm sorry. I wanted to say one more thing. The last paragraph, also, does, I think, provide some clarity with regard to obtaining authorization in Section G. And also provides some clarity with regard to Section H, which is not something that we spent a lot of time talking about, but deals with, you know, the disseminating and cataloging of information.
- Q. All right.
- 15 A. Sorry about that.
- 16 Q. No problem. It's your testimony.

Having reviewed the modified proposed order -- the modifications to the Consent Decree, taking Section I out, we haven't had an agreement on that -- well, putting Section I as you proposed in, do you think you'll be in a position, you and Mr. Saleem, to give clear directives to the police department and clearly -- it will be a document that they could clearly understand what the do's and don'ts are and be able to really execute without hesitation and doubt?

A. Yes. I believe that this is going to provide clarity.

I believe it is still consistent with the spirit of the
intent of the Consent Decree, and consistent with the rulings
and instructions and guidance that we received from the
Court. And our goal is compliance. And we -- our goal is to
make sure that the officers understand the Consent Decree.

- Q. Okay. And in all fairness to you, when you were Deputy City Attorney, when you got -- you got almost 100 percent of the questions came to you first, some of extreme interpretations, some of them very conservative interpretations, you've had the whole gamut of questions from MPD; is that correct?
- A. I did. You know, during that tenure it was all also relatively new, so I was deputy during the trial. And we had a lot of conversations and meetings after the Court's first ruling. And we've never [inaudible] that, but I certainly was heavily involved in talking to police and trying to help them understand it and apply it with modern -- not modern, but, you know, day-to-day fact situations.
- $\mbox{Q.}$  In all fairness, all of them came to you and you vetted them before it went to the City Attorney at that time.
- A. That's true, yes.
- Q. Okay. So some of them didn't even get to that level because there was such extreme interpretation from officers who were not lawyers?
  - A. That's true.

- 1 Q. Okay. So you seen them run the gamut.
- 2 A. I have.
- $\Im$  Q. Okay. And do you think with this modification -- and
- 4 | I know this may be speculation, but do you think -- first of
- 5 all, over time understanding had gotten better. Would you
- 6 agree with that?
- 7 A. Yes, I would agree, for sure.
- 8 Q. And you get fewer issues than you did originally?
- 9 A. We do. We do get fewer issues. And then you have, I
- 10 | think, situations where -- are unique or maybe there is kind
- 11 of a crisis, so to speak.
- So, for example, when COVID first came up, there was a
- 13 lot of new things going on. And so I think there was a lot
- 14 of questions about it. And not just from police officers, I
- get questions from other divisions of City government who
- we've not spent as much effort training on. But then when
- 17 | you have a situation like the very -- a period of time where
- 18 you've got daily protests going on or daily First Amendment
- 19 issues going on, I think in those situations you tend to see
- 20 more questions come up. And the questions really are geared
- 21 at trying to make sure that they are in compliance.
- 22 Q. And I want to go back to that RFA that's been marked
- 23 as Exhibit Number 25, because I don't think I did a good job
- 24 | articulating. It was getting to the bottom of --
- 25 A. **27**?

Q. Yes. Why you thought the information from the Fusion Center saying, let's kill all cops, would not be something that is obviously criminal that you act upon right there.

Was there some concern as to -- based on original reading of "I", of information that you got from outside sources couldn't be considered, regardless of what it said, that was one --

A. There was some concern, or, perhaps, also just wanting an assurance, but the source of it was a concern. Also, in this instance, I had been told specifically that this information was obtained through youth by the Fusion Center through a social media collator. That raised some concerns for me.

And then in the context of it being said as well, given the -- all the unrest and frustration with regards to the current events, making that statement also led me to want to make sure that -- I personally felt like it was a gray area that I wanted to have resolved.

- Q. And then your focus was on how the information was obtained by the Fusion Center, not --
- A. Yes. And I made a point of -- I made that point to the Monitor. I wanted that to be clear that that's what we had been told specifically with regard to this.
- Q. But we know today from the Court that they can act on that.

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     DIRECT - JENNIFER SINK
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    Α.
            Yes.
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                 MR. McMULLEN: Okay. I have no further
 3
     questions, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Certainly. Certainly.
                 Mr. Castelli, any questions for this witness?
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                 MR. CASTELLI: I have just a few, Your Honor.
 7
                 THE COURT: Certainly.
 8
                          CROSS-EXAMINATION
 9
    BY MR. CASTELLI:
10
            Good afternoon, Ms. Sink.
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            Hello.
    Α.
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            I just -- if you could look at maybe Exhibit 27. I
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     just want to make sure, for the record, that the record is
14
    correct. Because if you look at the first page -- and we can
15
    publish that, so I'll pull it up.
16
            Okay. That is the first page of the exhibit, 27; is
17
     that correct?
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            I believe so, yes.
19
            And so -- and correct me if I'm wrong, but I thought
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     when you were testifying you said that the date -- this is
21
    kind of minor, but I just want to make sure the record's
22
     clear -- that the date of the Monitor's response was
23
               And I see May 28th. So I just want to make sure
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     that we're looking at the same document.
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                 MR. McMULLEN: You're correct, Tom, that was an
                         UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT
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172 DIRECT - JENNIFER SINK 1 error. 2 THE WITNESS: I apologize. 3 BY MR. CASTELLI: 4 No, I just wanted to make sure, because I didn't want 5 the record to be wrong. 6 Thank you. I apologize. 7 So Mr. Stanton got back to you pretty quickly then on 8 this, within a few hours it looks like. 9 Α. Right. 10 I just wanted to make sure, because the Monitor Okay. 11 was there and I wasn't, that it's not an incorrect document. 12 And I don't want to pull up the reference to the 13 Judge's order in ECF Number 250, that's the order you thought 14 provided the clarity that you could indeed accept this 15 information, even though you didn't maybe know exactly how it 16 was obtained, because the information itself didn't violate 17 the Decree. 18 Right. And part of that is the Decree itself, Yes. 19 but also making sure that there might be -- like, you're 20 saying that it must reject outright only information 21 constituting political intelligence that is unrelated to any 22 legitimate law enforcement activities. 23 So while understanding conceptually what the Judge had 24

ruled, wanting to make sure, in part, that definitions of legitimate law enforcement activities and for the context of

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Q. Okay. I'm going to end that.

And you also agree -- I asked several witnesses this question so I'll ask you, do you agree that the proposed -- the joint proposed changes that we've made to the Court do not affect the protections afforded by the Decree to people that are in the City of Memphis? Do you agree with that?

- A. I'm sorry, can you repeat that.
- 9 Q. Yeah. The proposed modifications, jointly proposed
  10 modifications do not actually diminish any of the protections
  11 that were provided by the original language of the Decree.
- 12 A. No, do not. That's certainly not the intention.
- Q. And then I also asked Mr. Saleem a similar question
  and I'll ask you. But part of your role as the Chief Legal
  Officer with regard to the Decree is to answer questions that
  some of your City officials may have about how the Decree
- 18 A. Yes.

operates; is that correct?

- 20 And so going forward, and in the past, your role would also be to correct any misinterpretations or
- 21 misunderstandings about how the Decree operates?
- 22 A. **Yes**.
- Q. Okay. And have you been directly involved in any of the training that has been occurring, or is that Mr. Saleem's business?

A. I'm not directly involved in the in-service. When we were operating, you know, in 2019, 2018, that timeframe, when we weren't doing -- I guess it's not in-service training, but when we were training and communicating with Director Rallings and command staff about the Consent Decree, I was involved in that.

In other words, we were training -- we were providing training and information about the Consent Decree prior to when the in-service, the formal in-service training began in January of year by Mr. Saleem.

- 2. And then on top of the formal training starting and in-service training, you, in your role, sounds like, would be available to the Director, you know, weekly to answer and field any questions that may arise about how the Decree applies in specific situations.
- A. I'm certainly available. I think that -- again, amongst the police department, most of the officers are going to be inclined to first ask their commanding officer, who, if they're unable to answer it, will in turn either ask someone up the chain from them or go to directly to Zayid Saleem, which is the more likely scenario.

But I certainly do have the Director or deputy directors reach out to me directly on occasion. But they often will -- like I said, either they go commanding officer level or the commanding officers typically will go see

- 1 Mr. Saleem. Because he is the designated legal advisor for 2 the Memphis Police Department.
- Q. And I want to share -- or publish, I think it's been marked as Exhibit 25, which is the City's proposed Section I.
- 5 Ms. Sink, do you have that in front of you or can you 6 see it on the screen?
- 7 A. I can, yes.

- 8 Q. You had mentioned the strike-through, the one 9 strike-through here where the language is being removed from 10 the original Decree. The "cooperate with" language.
  - Can you explain to me, again, what the issue is with that language.
- A. The word "cooperate", there has been some questions
  raised about that word. Which when you have a joint effort,
  inherently, part of being a -- part of -- a joint part of
  something is that you are going to cooperate with each other.
  And that term has caused some confusion and questions about
  is that term in and of itself prohibitive of joint
  operations.
- 20 Q. But the other terms, you haven't had any confusion about encourage, delegate, employ, or contract with?
- 22 A. I think those are clearer.
- 23 Q. Okay.
- A. And I think that it is certainly clear that a restriction under the Decree is that we cannot ask another

DIRECT - JENNIFER SINK 176 1 agency, even one that we may be in a joint operation with, to 2 act as our surrogate for the purpose of violating the Consent 3 Decree or doing something we would not be allowed to do under 4 the Consent Decree. 5 MR. CASTELLI: All right. Those are my 6 questions, Your Honor. 7 Thank you, Ms. Sink. 8 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 9 THE COURT: Certainly. Let me go to counsel for 10 the Monitor. Any questions there? 11 All right. Mr. Perry. 12 MR. PERRY: Thank you, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Certainly. 14 CROSS-EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. PERRY: 16 Mr. Castelli actually made the clarification. 17 first thing that I wanted to talk about was the timing. Can 18 we pull up 27A, just that first page. Just that first page 19 there. Yes. 20 And I just wanted to be clear. Ms. Sink, you have the 21 full exhibit there with you; right? We've only published the 22 first page of it, but you've got the full exhibit there? 23 I do. Α. 24 Okay. So I just want to confirm. Your first email on

UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT

May 28th was sent at 6:46; is that right?

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. And then your second email was sent about an hour
- 3 | later at 7:40 p.m.; is that right?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And Mr. Stanton responded to you at 9:54 p.m. that
- 6 | same evening; right?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. So it's --
- 9 A. And I misspoke earlier on that date, so I apologize.
- 10 Q. No, thank you, and I appreciate that. I know that
- 11 | wasn't intentional. I just wanted to make it clear that it
- 12 was a delay of two hours and not a day.
- 13 A. It was a very quick turnaround.
- 14 Q. Thank you. I want to talk a little bit about what I
- 15 | think you've described to Mr. McMullen as the evolving
- 16 understanding of Section I.
- And I think you're right, in this RFA you see -- can
- 18 | we make that a little bit larger? The sentence that starts
- 19 | with "my team and I previously understood." Did we lose it?
- 20 | There we are. I want to highlight "my team and I previously
- 21 understood."
- 22 Ms. Sink, do you see the portion that I'm talking
- 23 about, my team and I previously understood, Section I?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Okay. That opinion that we gave you all in August of

- 1 | 2019, and that's cited there; is that right?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. And then Mr. Stanton explained that Judge McCalla
- 4 explained in Order ECF 250 that this is the understanding of
- 5 | it, and that Judge McCalla's order is also cited there; is
- 6 | that right?
- 7 A. Yes -- I'm sorry, can you repeat that?
- 8 Q. Sure. Judge McCalla's order, the ECF 250, that's
- 9 Judge McCalla's order from November 2019; is that right?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. And so I just want to clarify, as we talk about an
- 12 | evolving understanding of Section I, you had had that
- 13 understanding since November of 2019.
- 14 A. I was familiar with the order, yes.
- MR. PERRY: That's all I've got. Thank you, Your
- 16 Honor.
- 17 THE COURT: All right. Redirect?
- 18 MR. McMULLEN: No questions, Your Honor.
- 19 THE COURT: All right. Well -- yes, sir, I'm
- 20 | sorry. No questions?
- 21 MR. McMULLEN: No questions.
- 22 THE COURT: I'm looking to see if someone on your
- 23 | right was saying something.
- MR. McMULLEN: I'm looking at my witness board
- 25 making sure we were done.

THE COURT: No problem.

Well, Ms. Sink, thank you for being with us today and we appreciate your testimony, and we are going to let you be excused at this time. Of course, you can remain on if you'd like. So thank you very much. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Will there be any other evidence presented by the City of Memphis at this time?

MR. McMULLEN: No, Your Honor. We plan to pick up with Eric Daigle on Monday. And I imagine that will conclude all of our proof at that time.

THE COURT: All right. And now we're going to go to ACLU. And, Mr. Castelli, do you now contemplate that you will be calling any witnesses -- I know that everybody knows the information on "I" is very important. Will you be -- and I'm not suggesting you call anybody. I just want to make sure everybody understands that we're getting to the last opportunity to present anything on any of the disputed issues or any issues you wish to present on.

Will you be calling any witnesses in this case?

MR. CASTELLI: No, I don't believe we will be
calling any witnesses. I believe we've gotten the testimony
we thought we needed from the Monitoring Team and from the
City's personnel through the cross-examination. So I don't
think we will need to call any witnesses.

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The only thing I think maybe, and I know that the Monitor had mentioned this the other day, that after Mr. Daigle's testimony concludes there may be a member of the Monitoring Team, maybe Mr. Bowman who may be called to discuss some of the concepts Mr. Daigle discussed. So we would want to reserve that right to call Mr. Bowman for that purpose. But, otherwise, I don't think we will be introducing any new witnesses. THE COURT: Certainly. And let's go to Mr. Stanton. Mr. Stanton, will the Monitoring be presenting any additional information -- I think everybody knows the issues that we need to address, and so this will be the last chance. Do you intend to call anyone else, other Mr. Bowman, who I understand you may call; is that correct? MR. STANTON: That's correct, Your Honor. No one else outside of Dr. Bowman, that's correct. THE COURT: Will Dr. Bowman be ready to proceed immediately after Mr. Daigle concludes? MR. STANTON: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. That sounds good. Now, at the end of that it is not only a tradition in law, but often a requirement that the parties present their closing arguments or submit final briefs.

1 The nature of this hearing is such that a brief 2 closing discussion may be appropriate. 3 And I'm going to start with the City, since they 4 actually have the burden here, and ask do you wish to make --5 and I'm talking about relatively brief, but you can also put 6 things on the screen if you wish -- a brief closing argument? 7 I would say brief is less than -- 30 minutes or less. You're 8 not required to. Your preference may be to submit something 9 in writing. 10 But, Mr. McMullen, how do you wish to proceed at 11 that point? 12 MR. McMULLEN: Actually, Your Honor, we thought 13 about that. We would like to do both, just a brief 14 summation, and follow that with a submission to the Court. 15 THE COURT: All right. And that sounds fine. 16 About how much time do you think before you would 17 be able to submit the paper brief? And make sure you choose 18 an amount of time that's adequate but pretty close in time. 19 It's easier to do things --20 MR. McMULLEN: Three days. 21 THE COURT: How many days? 22 MR. McMULLEN: Three. 23 THE COURT: Three? I'm impressed. 24 It's not as quick as -impressed. 25 MR. McMULLEN: Mr. Glover's trying to speak.

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MR. GLOVER: Mr. Glover would like to say that as soon as Mr. McMullen said that, all of the younger lawyers that have to write the brief laughed. I'll tell you what, if you ask for THE COURT: three, I'm going to give you five. I think you may want some transcript on some of this. But if you let them know today, our reporters can get busy on that. And so we'll say five days, and we'll revisit that on Monday. I think five days is a -- five days will actually be five business days. case, because it's five days, that will put you coming in on the following Monday after completing the closing argument. And then, Mr. Castelli, you're responding really. Of course, there will be a chance, also, for the Monitor to submit materials. But you would typically, because you're defending in a sense, I mean, we've switched roles here in terms of burden, you would usually respond -- and I could give you either five days or three days if you're as quick as Mr. McMullen, whichever one you want. MR. CASTELLI: I think I'll take the five days, Your Honor. THE COURT: That's fine. MR. CASTELLI: I'm not going to look that gift horse in the mouth. THE COURT: No problem. Yes, I think five days will be MR. CASTELLI:

great.

THE COURT: And because we're going to do Monday to Monday, because since there's a short time, we're not going to count those weekends, that will put you then -- they'll come in on the Monday after next Monday, and you'll have the following Monday.

We want to turn this around as quickly as practical, but I think everybody understands that being thorough and careful is more important than being extremely fast.

Now, the Monitor also has an opportunity to submit. It's kind of interesting. And I want to get the Monitor's thoughts in terms of when you would like to make a submittal. Technically, you could do it at any time and wouldn't have to wait on anyone. So what's your thought?

MR. STANTON: Thank you, Your Honor. I believe that, just listening to the schedules the Court has laid out, it may be best and effective if we submit on the same date as the ACLU, Mr. Castelli, that second Monday.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. STANTON: If that pleases the Court.

THE COURT: That's completely satisfactory. And I'm going to hope that there's not anything necessary from the City after that. But if there is, you would have that three-day period to make that next submittal. It would be

brief. It would be short anyway.

So that gives us a five-day period, a five-day period, both of those add up to actually sevens days because they're in a week. And then the next one will be due on the Thursday, at the end of that Thursday of that second full week. So I think that covers the briefing schedule.

MR. McMULLEN: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. McMULLEN: Your Honor, as you've pointed out, this is a complex and different type of proceeding, almost like three parties involved. I think -- and, Tom, you can answer, with the exception of Subsection I, I think the ACLU and the City can submit a joint brief on that and I think the diversion between the parties is Section I.

Mr. Castelli, do you --

MR. CASTELLI: Yeah, I think that's true. But I don't know -- I mean, I think we have different reasons for wanting the proposed modifications so I don't know. I mean -- I would imagine also there's a lot of -- I mean, I don't know, really, how to divvy up the space on all of these issues. But, certainly, I would want to include all of them. But, I don't know. Whatever's more helpful with the Court.

THE COURT: Well, I think the schedule is okay.

And I think that obviously there's going to be agreements

with the parties, and, of course, we know the modification of

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the Decree, the burden rests on the City. So I understand where we're going. I think the schedule's a pretty good one. And we can talk about it further in time if we need to. Okay. Now, that means we will see everyone on Monday. And we'll do the same thing we did before, we will start a test at least a quarter till, and that will be the plan. I readily expect that we will finish certainly that day and probably fairly early in the afternoon, if we go that long. So anything else then? I'm going to go back, again, to the City, anything else from the City at this time? MR. McMULLEN: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Anything else from Mr. Castelli, from ACLU? MR. CASTELLI: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Anything else from the Monitor's Team at this time? MR. STANTON: Nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. At some point we will get your feedback on the technology, but it's been -- it's been very helpful. We can see and hear you extremely well. So I hope it's worked okay. But we'll get feedback on that at the end of the proceeding after -- we don't want to jinx ourselves, so we'll wait till the end of this proceeding.

Thank you all very much, and you may now --

actually, now you can sign off and the Court's going to do Thank you. the same. MR. McMULLEN: Thank you. THE COURT: Yes, absolutely. (Adjournment.) 

UNREDACTED TRANSCRIPT

187 CERTIFICATE 1 2 3 I, CATHERINE J. PHILLIPS, Fellow of the Academy of 4 5 Professional Reporters, Registered Merit Reporter, Certified Manager of Reporting Services, Florida Professional Reporter, 6 7 do hereby certify that the foregoing 186 pages are, to the best of my knowledge, skill, and abilities, a true and 8 9 accurate transcript from my stenotype notes of the Zoom 10 Videoconference Hearing on the 19th day of June, 2020, in the 11 matter of: 12 ACLU 13 14 vs. 15 CITY OF MEMPHIS 16 17 Dated this 25th day of June, 2020. 18 S/ CATHERINE J. PHILLIPS, FAPR, RMR, CMRS, FPR 19 Official Court Reporter 20 United States District Court Western District of Tennessee 21 22 23 24